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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 222 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO BE RELEASED AS SOON AS HE STARTS HIS FAST--UNTO--DEATH

GOVERNMENT DECISION ANNOUNCED

Will Be Taken To Private Residence And Will Be Directed To Remain There

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi will be released from jail as soon as he begins the fast and will be taken to a suitable place.

No restriction or condition will be imposed on him except that he will have to remain in the place ordered for him

This was the Whitehall decision announced by Mr. Haig, the Home Member in the Assembly.

Mr. Haig said:—

"Mr. Gandhi has made it clear by his correspondence with the Prime Minister that he is proposing to starve himself to death not as a protest against his detention nor with the object of securing his release but on a point of principle which is not related to the Civil Disobedience movement.

MAHATMA TO BE RELEASED

AS SOON AS FAST BEGINS

It has been decided that as Mr. Gandhi actually begins his fast he should be removed from jail to a suitable place of private residence and the only restriction that will be imposed upon him there, as at present contemplated, is that he should be served with an order directing him to remain there.

NO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

THOUGHT NECESSARY

We hope it will prove unnecessary to impose any further restrictions on Mr. Gandhi but this is a matter that will depend primarily on whether the liberty accorded to him is found to lend itself to the promotion of the Civil Disobedience Movement or any similar agitation directed against the Govrrnment or to affect maintenance of Law and Order."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the condition imposed on Mr. Gandhi's release.—A. P.

RELEASE MAHATMA IMMEDIATELY

URGES LEAGUE DELEGATION'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Indian League Delegation has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sankey:—

"India League Delegation urge the instant release of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues to enable free consultation and negotiation.

First-hand knowledge of villages and industrial areas in all provinces and of the masses including "Depressed" Classes (message mutilated here; correction will be sent when received) Gandhi's leadership.

If the impending calamity is not averted by the revision of British decision, grave responsibility will rest on British Government and yourself. The removal of Mahatma Gandhi means the disappearance of the greatest force working for moderation, peace and friendship towards Britain."

The Secretary of the Delegation has issued the first press statement in the course of which it is stated the most striking thing that each member of the delegation has found is the reverence paid to the name of Mahatma Gandhi by the poorest people in the wretched hovels.

"He is our leader. He alone thinks of us," was said by many such in Southern India, where the problem of untouchability is acute.

In all but three cases the deputations from these classes expressed the view very strongly that separate electorates would perpetuate their status as untouchables."—A.P.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Decision

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The Local Millowners' Association has issued a circular to its members requesting them to observe Tuesday, the 20th instant, as a holiday in view of the grave decision taken by Mahatma Gandhi to start fasting from that date. The circular adds that it is hoped that the management and workers will also offer prayers and try to observe a fast.—A. P.

Governor's Visit To Bombay

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Governor will leave Poona for Bombay to-morrow morning on a one day visit. He will travel by the "Deccan Queen" and return by the same evening.—A. P.

COMMON AGREEMENT WANTED

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Mr. T. Prakasam says:—

On a reading of the correspondence between Gandhiji and the Government, there should be none in the country among the depressed classes or amongst others, who would insist upon separate electorates for the depressed classes.

I have every hope that within the next few days there would be an unanimous agreement on this question, which should take the place of the decision of the British Cabinet.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye writes:—

The country is faced with grave crisis. I feel there is a special responsibility resting on Bombay. Why should not the present and the past Presidents of the Bombay Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber try to find a solution by waiting in deputation on Mahatmaji and the Viceroy.

An up-country youth said to be a member of the revolutionary party was arrested by the police on the Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta with a loaded revolver, a number of spare cartridges and some revolutionary pamphlets. He was remanded to custody pending further enquiry.

In The Footsteps Of Mahatma

SENAPATI BAPAT'S DECISION

Ratnagiri, Sept. 15.

It is learned that Senapati Bapat who is undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Ratnagiri jail after hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to "fast unto death" from the 20th instant if "untouchables" are given separate electorates, has decided to follow suit and starve himself to death from the same day.—A.P.

TO USHER IN AN ERA OF PEACE

Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai, President, Deccan Merchants' Association, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Earnestly pray to His Excellency the Viceroy for immediate release of Mahatmaji, so that friends may try to induce Mahatmaji to postpone his fast and in the meantime the "Depressed" Classes question might be amicably settled. We hope that Mahatmaji's release will usher in an era of peace and will bring about an all-round settlement of the Indian question."

Postpone Your Fast

Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai, President, Deccan Merchants' Association, has sent the following telegram to Mahatmaji:—

"Shocked and grieved to hear of your resolve. Efforts for amicable settlement begun. Pray postpone fast for some time. Appeal to you to consent to reservation, on population basis under Joint Electorates for "Depressed" Classes. Reasonable chances of compromise on this basis.

Appeal To Dr Ambedkar

Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai, President, Deccan Merchants' Association, has addressed the following letter to Dr. Ambedkar:—

Dear Sir,

We appeal to you in the highest interest of Hindu Society and for preservation of solidarity to agree to compromise on the basis of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats on population basis. We hope you appreciate the advantages to the "Depressed" Classes under this system as compared with the present position under the Communal Award. As an old advocate of Joint Electorates we rely on your sound judgment and expect you to forget and forgive whatever misunderstandings might have cropped up in the meantime. In the end we hope that you will realise the gravity of the situation.

RELEASE GANDHIJI FORTHWITH

Indian Merchants' Wire To Viceroy

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram. to-day, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have heard with grave concern of the resolve of Mahatma Gandhi to "fast unto death" from the 20th of September, unless in the meanwhile the decision of His Majesty's Government to grant separate electorates to the Depressed Classes is abandoned. They submit that the least the Government ought to do is to release him forthwith to enable the various sections and communities of India to ascertain from him the ways and means of averting the serious danger which at the moment faces the country."

NATION TO FAST WITH MAHATMA

All-India Day Of Fasting And Prayer To Mobilise Public Opinion

MADRAS. Sept. 15

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued the following statement on Mahatma Gandhi's intended fast:—

"It is now known throughout the country that Mahatmaji has decided to "fast unto death", unless the nation is saved from the political steps threatened to be taken by the British Government that will tend to further separate the so-called untouchables from the Hindu community and render more difficult the task of reform in regard to disabilities which they are suffering. The nation is deeply stirred by the resolve of Mahatmaji to give up his life and attempts are being made to avert the catastrophe.

AVERT CALAMITY.

In order to help these efforts and to give expression to the deep feeling of the people I appeal that meetings be held all over the country at 6 p.m. on Monday September 19, at which, after a silent prayer, the following resolutions may be adopted:—

"This meeting of the public joins with the rest of India in giving expression to the universal feeling of sorrow and deep agitation at the fateful resolution of Mahatma Gandhi announced in his letter to the Government and prayerfully hopes that the calamity may yet be averted by the reversal of the policy which has prompted his resolve to fast and that it may soon be terminated by such a mobilisation of public opinion as may compel the British Government to change its policy of isolation of the depressed classes from the Hindu community.

This meeting offered its fervent prayer to the Almighty that the country might be saved from the terrible catastrophe that is threatening it."

NO SPEECHES.

The statement continues that the meetings should be conducted without speeches and in a most solemn manner, the Chairman reading the resolution and the audience accepting it in silence, standing. It is hoped that all men and women who can possibly attend the meetings held in their places will attend them without any distinction of caste or creed or politics.

Considering the object of the meetings and the solemn occasion it is expected that there will be no interference on the part of the authorities.

DAY OF FASTING.

The statement concludes that Tuesday September 20 shall be observed by all as a day of fasting and prayer and that everyone will direct his thoughts on that day to the suffering undertaken by the greatest of living men.—A. P.

KELKAR AS HINDU SABHA PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

The Provincial Hindu Sabha held to-day proposed four names for the Presidentship of the forthcoming All-India Hindu Mahasabha. They are Messrs. M. C. Rajah, Bhai Parmanand, N. C. Kelkar and M. R. Jayakar.

LATER.

The Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has elected Mr. N. C. Kelkar as President of the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on 24th 25th and 26th at Delhi.

Mr. Kelkar's name was suggested by ten provinces.—A. P.

SAVE MAHATMA CONFERENCE

Venue Likely To Be Changed To Bombay

BENARES, Sept. 15.

In view of several requests that the venue of the Conference called by Pundit Malaviya, arising out of Mr. Gandhi's decision to fast, should be shifted from Delhi to Bombay, the question will be reconsidered at a meeting convened for this evening.—A. P.

WHITEHALL DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has decided to "fast unto death" from 20th September as protest against Government's solution of the "Depressed" classes problem, will be released from Yeravda gaol where he is at present undergoing indeterminate detention. This is the statement of Government's intentions regarding Mahatma Gandhi issued by India Office.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S CLAIM TO ARM EQUALITY

Viscount Cecil's Support

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The recognition of Germany's claim to military equality was strongly urged by Viscount Cecil the archapostle of Disarmament and Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Chairman of Conference, at a luncheon in the latter's honour in London.

Viscount Cecil declared that the claim was irresistible and must be realised by reducing the armaments of other States and not by increasing Germany's.

Signor Grandi's proposals recently endorsed by Mussolini combined with President Hoover's suggestion were certain of overwhelming acceptance on one condition, namely that they should be whole-heartedly supported by the British Government.

"The world awaits the leadership from Britain" asserted Viscount Cecil, who protested against secret discussions.

President Henderson who followed said that he wanted the people to feel that there was such a volume of opinion in the Disarmament Conference in favour of immediate steps to meet the German claim that the Conference could resume its work to the advantage not only of Germany and the vanquished Powers, but both of Europe and the world.—Reuter.

"Unfair Attack On Tatas"

MR. MODY REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF EXTRAVAGANCE

In the Assembly on Thursday Mr. Amarnath Dutt's motion recommending a "thorough enquiry" by the Tariff Board in regard to the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur was put to vote and lost without a division.

MR. MODY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody, making a vigorous defence of the management of the Tatas, denied the allegations of extravagance, and insinuations made by certain members and stated that the salaries paid to the covenanted staff had been reduced during the last six years by about 50 per cent, while the number of foreign officials had been reduced by more than 60 per cent.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved recommending that at the forthcoming enquiry by the Tariff Board in regard to the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur, investigation be conducted into what proportion the total assets of the company bear to the aggregate value of protection so far enjoyed by it by way of bounty and tariff; whether and how far the process of Indianisation is being carried on; what relations have subsisted between the firm and labour; whether and to what extent the purchase of raw materials and machinery is being conducted on economic lines and whether the sale policy of pig iron is conducive to the best interests of the country, etc.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that when protection was offered to the Tatas, it was realised that it was needed in the best interest of the country. Protection in various forms amounted to nearly five crores of rupees annually, and it was fair for the public to demand an enquiry to ascertain whether the public was equally benefited by the bounty. There had been serious allegations for a long time that salaries paid to officials of the Tatas exceeded in certain cases that of the Viceroy. Such high salaries were not on the basis of efficiency.

The best course for meeting these allegations lay in a thorough enquiry into the management.

TIME FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. Bhupatsingh moving an amendment asked how far the Tata Iron and Steel Works had achieved the object of the protection granted to it since 1924, and how it had promoted subsidiary Indian industries and cottage industries, the development of which depended solely on the better working and management of the present industry. He expressed the opinion that the company should after a certain stage of spoonfeeding make itself self supporting. The Tatas had fallen into the hands of the people who cared for their personal gains and he considered that it was time for an enquiry.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved an amendment asking for adequate representation of the Assembly and other interests such as labour and subsidiary concerns. It hoped that the Government would accept the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. N. K. Dudhoria in an impressively heard speech referred to the neglect of cottage industries and said that the emissaries of the Tatas had come from Jamshedpur to influence members to vote down their harmless proposition.

EXPLOITING ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Sharma while supporting the spirit of the motion, opposed its implication which he thought were not incorrect and simple. He scented the inspiration for the resolution emanated from a quarter between the Tatas and some subsidiary industries. He opposed the efforts to exploit the Assembly for purposes of assailing the Tatas and making it impossible to carry on a great industry of the country. He quoted the Tariff Board report in support of the statement that the relations between labour and the company compared favourably with those existing in other industries.

DEFENCE OF TATAS.

Mr. Anklesaria opposed the resolution. He said that the

(Continued on page 5.)

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Situations Wanted

WANTED — GUJARATI GRADUATE for coaching matric boys with Sanskrit from 7 to 10 morning. See MOHANLAL CHANDARANA, Girgaon, Gaiwadi. Telephone 20576.
A R 7981

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A 5491

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A 5502

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MOTORISTS—You are cordially invited to open your monthly credit account for PETROL OILS, Tyres, Tubes, etc. with us. With one order book you can fill up petrol at various places. At Rs. 1/1/- per gallon. Please apply FORT MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., 19, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, Tele. 20820.
JA 7980

Profession

OUR TO-DAY'S CERTAINTY—a rare opportunity not to be missed. This one forecast will bring relief to all. See Manager, COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, 100/4, Meadows Street, Bell Lane.
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MACHINERY FOR SALE—One second hand, three bowls FRICTION CLOTH CALENDER MACHINE, in sound working order. Apply to Box No. 1749-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 7985

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION for the supply of KEROSENE OIL of 125 degrees for the year 1932-33 for the use of the Baroda City Municipality, will be held on 26th September, 1932, at 6 p. m. before the General Meeting of the Corporation. Those wishing to bid should attend the Auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800/-. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

R. J. SAVANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
D. G. MOHILE,
Health Officer.
Baroda, 14th September, 1932.
5515.

In The Footsteps ...

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and redness size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Public Notices.

University Of Bombay

THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES.

Professor M. S. COMMISSARIAT, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver a course of five lectures on "The History of Gujarat" on the following days beginning at 6-15 p.m. each day:

LECTURE I.—Monday, 19th Sept., 1932.

The Siege of Div and the last struggle between the Gujarat Sultans and the Portuguese on the Western Coast of India.

LECTURE II.—Tuesday, 20th Sept., 1932.

The Nagarsheth Shantidas Jhaveri of Ahmedabad, the great Jain magnate of Gujarat in the 17th century.

LECTURE III.—Wednesday, 21st Sept, 1932.

The French Traveller M. Jean de Thevenot's accounts of Gujarat in 1666.

LECTURE IV.—Thursday, 22nd September, 1932.

Snapshots of the History of Gujarat during the long reign of Aurangzeb.

LECTURE V.—Friday, 23rd Sept., 1932.

The historical antiquities of some ancient cities of Gujarat and Kathiawar (Illustrated by lantern lectures).

PLACE:—LECTURE HALL, South Wing, University Buildings, opp: Mahendra Mansion, Mansion, Bombay 1.

The Rev. John McKenzie, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay will preside over the first lecture.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar,
University of Bombay,
Bombay, 10th September, 1932.
5510.

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1241 OF 1932.

In the matter of the Indian DIVORCE ACT 1869 (Act IV of 1869.)

JAMES ARTHUR NEWMAN, of Bombay European, residing at 23. Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay .....
..... Petitioner.
vs.

(1) FLORENCE DOROTHY NEWMAN of Bombay, European, residing at Lentin Lodge, Lamington Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.
..... Respondent.
and

(2) NAVAL GUZDAR of Bombay, Parsee. Inhabitant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
..... Co-Respondent.

To
NAVAL GUZDAR.
The Co-Respondent abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Petitioner abovenamed has filed a Petition for Dissolution of Marriage against the Respondent abovenamed wherein you are cited as co-respondent, the concise statement whereof is as follows:—

The Petitioner prays for an Order that his marriage with the Respondent may be dissolved on the ground of adultery committed by the Respondent as mentioned in the said Petition. that he may have the custody of his child Thomas Arthur Newman mentioned in the said Petition in addition to the custody of the other two children therein mentioned. that the Co-Respondent may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and that he may have such further and other relief as may be just.

You are hereby required within eight days from the publication of this notice to enter an appearance either in person or by an Attorney in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, should you think fit so to do AND to make answer to the charges in the said Petition within 14 days after entering your appearance AND you are hereby notified that the hearing and final disposal of this suit is fixed for the 4th day of November, 1932, when you are required either to appear in person or by an Advocate (O. S.) properly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and that in default of your so doing the Court will proceed to hear the said charges proved and pronounce judgment your absence notwith-

This Notice [illegible] by Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Solicitors, whose address for service is Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 14th day of Sept. 1932.
LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5514

2ND THUNDERING WEEK
THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MARLENE DIETRICH
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THE PALACE
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LAST DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOX SUPER ROMANTIC DRAMA
"BAD GIRL"
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She thought her marriage was a road to Heaven, but was disappointed!
TO-MORROW:
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AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1932, at 2 P.M. in the Liquorshed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

85 packages boots and shoes and rubber Hills, Haberdashery, Hair Clippers, sundries, woollen piecegoods; Blankets; wearing apparel, smoking requisites, Electric Batteries, etc., etc.

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Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
x Kaga Maru	5866	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@17 Oct.
* Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.
* Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct.

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HEART FAILURE

Old Parsi Dead In His Bed

Bombay, Thursday.

Heart failure was the cause of death of Mr. Nassarwanji Dadabhai, a 50-year-old Parsi Accountant, who was living at Cowasjee Patel Street. The death occurred on Wednesday morning.

The deceased moved about till Tuesday evening and went to bed as usual in the night. On Wednesday morning he was found lying dead in his room, which was bolted from inside. The room was wroken open by his relatives before the arrival of the police.

The deceased who was a bachelor some time past had been complaining of heart trouble and receiving treatment.

Mr. Dinshaw Pirojshaw Mowji, a neighbour of the deceased, giving evidence before the city coroner, this morning stated that at 6 a.m. on Wednesday morning a milkman knocked as usual at the door of the room of the deceased, but there was no response. Witness also knocked at the door and got no reply. He, therefore, peeped into the room through a crack in the [illegible]

Information was sent to the police. In the meanwhile, the neighbours collected and broke open the door and found Nusserwanji lying dead in his bed.

The coroner jury returned a unanimous verdict that death was due to heart failure.

High Time To Protect Indigenous Industries

URGENT NEED OF ANTI-DUMPING ACT

MILL-OWNERS URGE GOVT. TO DENOUNCE INDO-JAPANESE TRADE CONVENTION

The Bombay Millowners' Association have addressed a letter dated 8th September to the Government of India, bringing to the Government's notice "the urgent necessity of placing on the Statute Book an Act enabling Government to take prompt executive action for the protection of indigenous industries against the competition of manufactured goods imported in such quantities or at such prices as seriously to affect the interests of the home industries.

"The Government of India are aware," state the Committee, "that practically all the leading industrial countries have enacted what is known as "anti-dumping" legislation, directed against the dumping of foreign goods, whether such dumping is facilitated by the grant of bounties in the exporting countries or by depreciation in the currencies of those countries, or for any other reason.

INDIA'S PLIGHT.

"India is practically the only country whose industries cannot approach Government for prompt and effective action when foreign manufacturers flood the market with their products at prices against which the indigenous industries cannot possibly compete. The need for legislation on the lines of that adopted in other countries has now become more urgent than ever in view of importations in recent months of Japanese goods at abnormally low rupee prices.

"This cut-throat competition from Japan has seriously affected many industries, but action has been found possible only in the case of the Cotton Textile Industry, and that too, only in respect of cotton piecegoods.

"This is a very anomalous and unfortunate position, and the Committee are of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate steps to approach the Legislature to arm them with the power to increase import duties by executive orders whenever owing to abnormal circumstances protection to any particular industry becomes necessary."

The Committee point out that "as far back as 1922 the Indian Fiscal Commission recommended in their report the framing of anti-dumping legislation containing a special clause inserted for protection of indigenous industries against "exchange dumping." The Indian Tariff Board has, on at least, two occasions stressed the necessity of even more comprehensive legislation."

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS.

The Committee specially desire to endorse three very important points stressed by the Board:—

(1) Government should have the power to take prompt executive action without the previous sanction of the Legislature;

(2) All protective schemes to be effective must contain a provision which would enable additional duties to be enforced automatically;

(3) The powers of the executive should be comprehensive, and should be capable of being utilized in all cases when goods are being imported at abnormally low prices, whatever the reasons for such abnormally low prices might be.

In the Committee's opinion, a legislative enactment for safeguarding indigenous industries against dumping of foreign goods will fail to achieve its object unless these three points of cardinal importance are incorporated in the measure.

After referring to the legislation in force in other countries, in this connection, the Committee proceed to point out:—

PROMPT HELP URGENT.

"It is for the Government of India, after a study of the measures adopted in other countries, and the particular conditions prevailing in India, to frame a Bill calculated to render prompt and effective assistance to industrial whose interests were threatened owing to any of the causes enumerated above."

The Committee trust that "since the need for such legislation is recognised on all hands, Government will lose no time in bringing the necessary Bill before the Legislature. When framing a measure, Government might take into consideration the case of the agricultural interests and the need for their protection under certain circumstances. It may be that the position in which industries find themselves from time to time, may also on occasions confront the producer of raw materials. And, if at such a time Government were in a position to go to his aid, they would be serving the highest national interests.

"There is one further point which requires to dealt with in regard to the suggested enactment. It is that Government should not be debarred from enforcing the provisions of any safeguarding measure because of the existence of any Commercial Treaty or Convention. In any new trade agreements which Government may enter into, express provision should be made for this purpose.

GOVT. SHOULD DENOUNCE CONVENTION.

"As regards the existing trade conventions, however, the position is more difficult. Very recently, Government have found that they could not impose an additional duty on Japanese piecegoods alone in view of the terms of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention.

"If the view that Government have taken, be correct, the course of action which is obviously called for is that Government should denounce the Convention, or secure its modification, so that it should not be held in future to be a bar against the adoption of any special measures which may be necessitated by the dumping of Japanese goods.

"It is to be noted in this connection that after Great Britain had gone off the gold standard, countries having trade conventions with her containing the most-favoured-nation treatment clause, did not hesitate to impose additional duties on imports from great Britain."

HIS BANK ACCOUNT

Dawood Gani Files Declaration

Bombay, Thursday.

Dawood Gani, alleged to be a notorious gangster of Bombay, who is awaiting his trial at the High Court Session for charges of attempted murder of police officers, was once more produced, this morning, in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

The accused, who has been in jail custody and has been committed to sessions, made an application to the High Court that he wanted to make a declaration before a magistrate regarding his account in a Karachi bank and should be given facilities for the purpose.

The High Court directed the police to produce the accused before any Presidency Magistrate for the purpose and consequently Dawood was produced this morning in the Girgaon court.

Mr. Saraf appeared for the accused and filed the declaration. Dawood Gani was brought to the court room under a heavy police guard and marched back to Byculla jail after the declaration was filed.

RIOTING AT JAKHERIA MASJID

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Dawood Magan and ten other Muslims were placed by the Dongri police, charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons. The police applied for remand of the accused as further inquiries in the case had to be made. The magistrate granted a remand till September 29.

In the application for remand, the police stated that at about 8 last night there was a free fight between two rival factions of Muslims at the junction of the first Chinchbunder and Jakeria Musjid Road. The cause of the fight is not yet known. On receipt of information that a fight was in progress Sub-inspector Muhiddin, of the Dongri police, with some constables, went to the place and at the sight of the police, all of them took to their heels but the police officer was able to arrest three persons. The rest were arrested later during the night at Khadak and in the vicinity.

Jadu Nath Adhikari, a medical practitioner, and formerly vice-president of the Malihati Kandra [illegible] SAVE MAHATMA ARM EQU [illegible] at the instance of Dr. Mukhamad Hussain, the new president of the Board, on a charge of defalcation in respect of certain sums belonging to that body. He has been charged by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandi under Section 409, I. P. C.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 2, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 14, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin 10, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 26m.
Sunset—6h. 42m.
High Tide—0.36. 12.44.
Low Tide—6.28, 18.47.
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m a. m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

Rovers Cup Football: K. O. S. B.'s v. Royal Tank Corps, Cooperage 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 17.

S. S. "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

EXCELSIOR—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Husband's Holiday" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Good Night Vienna". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ben-Hur" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—The "Cuban Love Song" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Chester Morris in "Corsair." Daily at 3-30 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—'Shyam Sunder Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m
GLOBE—"Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day Friday at 3 p.m.
THE PALACE—(Byculla) — Fox Super Picture "Bad Girl" with Metrotone News. Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—New Queen's Road:—"Yellow Ticket". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 6-40 p.m. Relay of Music, 7 p.m. classical and night Music by 'Acham Shamina'; 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closng and Bombay Current Rates.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Govt. Central Press Employees Union will be held in Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay, on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 5 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver a public lecture on "Journalism", under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan, to-day Friday at 6-30 p.m. in the Union's Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupathy.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION:—

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver a public lecture on "Journalism", under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Natrajan, to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Union's Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, Drench Bridge, Chaupatte.

LADIES' STORES.

The annual general meeting of the Gujerati Ladies' Co-operative Stores, Ltd., will be held on Friday, Sept. 16, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to consider the last report, and to carry on such other business. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the Stores will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 14th inst. and is due to arrive here on October 8, via usual ports.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

There being very little forward business in the shares of the following nine companies, the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have resolved to remove them from the Forward List from the ensuing December settlement: (1) The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd; (2) The Mysore Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd; (2) The Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd; (4) The Tata Mills Ltd; (5) The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Co. Ltd; (6) Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd; (7) Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd; (8) The Finlay Mills Ltd; (9) The Swan Mills Ltd. Cash dealings in these shares will continue as usual.

The Board of Directors have also resolved to place the shares of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., on the Forward List from the ensuing Moorat (November) settlement.

BRAIN BEHIND CONGRESS

POLICE STORY OF SECRET ACTIVITY

Acting Secretary Jailed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Jai Prakash Narain, alleged to be a colleague of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as one of the secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee, was placed today along with three others, before Sir H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged under C. P. L. Amendment Act 17 (1) and (2).

Mr. R.P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, explaining the facts of the case, said that the Congress movement was started two years ago all over the country. At present it was declared a evolutionary institution by the Government. Jai Prakash Narain the first accused, hailed from Behar and went to America to study applied chemistry and textile industry. He returned to India in 1929 and with Lal Meghraj, who was now absconding, began to render assistance to the Provincial Congress Committees and various other political bodies. The second, third and fourth accused were members of the Hindustan Seva Dal and they came from Hubli.

MESSENGERS.

From the correspondence seized by the C.I.D., it appeared that the first accused directed the programme of Congress work for each province in India. Messengers were kept to carry letters and firms and individuals were employed for accommodation addresses. These firms and individuals were used as they were above suspicion.

The first accused received letters addressed to various firms and individuals and on opening the envelopes other sealed envelopes were found to be delivered to the first accused. The duty of the accused was to collect funds for propaganda and carry on the civil disobedience movement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Continuing, Mr. Thanawala said that recently a raid was made by the police at Green Villa, Grant Road, and a lot of correspondence was seized. Among the individuals, who received letters for the accused were: H.D. Shah, H. R Pradhan, Bhagwandas Damoderdas and M. Kanji. The accused used to prepare a quarterly report of the Civil Disobedience movement on behalf of the all-India Congress Committee. These reports were prepared at the instance of Miss Slade.

Mr. Thanawala submitted that the first accused was the brain behind the Congress movement at present. Among the programme, which he directed was also one of raids in Bombay, which were carried on from July 18 to July 24 last. These raids were to capture the Congress House and re-start the Congress Committees which were now defunct.

Inspector M.M. Desai (C.I.D.) gave evidence and supported the opening address of Mr. Thanawala and said that the first accuser was arrested at Madras at the instance of the Bombay C.I.D.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default six weens' further imprisonment on the first charge and one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default four and a half months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The other two accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The fourth accused who was charged under section 17 (1) and (2) was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment. On the second charge he was given one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Wardenfels" will be closed at the Foreign Post Section, Irwin House at 6 p.m. today (Friday).

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING:—

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Stree Mandal, a public meeting will be held to consider the religious duty of Hindu women in connection with Gandhiji's resolve to make a supreme sacrifice in the cause of Hinduism, at Hira Bauz at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday) when Pandit Shuklaji, Prof. Athavle and others will address.

LABOUR LEADERS' CONVICTION UPHELD

JUDGES DISAGREE ON CLASS-HATRED CHARGE BUT QUASH SENTENCE

Sentence On Other Charge Confirmed In Absence Of Apology

Bombay, Thursday.

Judgment was delivered by Mr Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee, at the High Court today in the appeal filed by Mr Charles Mascarenhas, a Bombay labour leader, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine on each of the two charges. Section 153-A of the Penal Code (promoting class hatred) and Section 124-A sedition. The charges were in respect of a speech delivered on "May Day."

On the first charge, Mr. Justice Patkar held him not guilty and set aside the sentence following the ruling of the High Court in the case of Miss Maniben Kara. Mr. Justice Barlee, however, differed and held that the word "zamindars" was a well-defined class, particularly in Northern India, and, therefore, the accused's attack on them came under this section. But to avoid a reference to a third judge as a result of the difference, his lordship agreed to set aside the sentence.

On the sedition charge both the judges concurred in upholding the conviction and sentence.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, solicitors, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Governmennt Pleader, instructed by Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

MR. JUSTICE PATKER.

Mr. Justice Patker, in his judgment, said that the resolution in support of which the accused made his speech stated that the goal of labour was complete national independence which was to be attained by relentless struggle led by the working classes against Imperialism, and its native allies, the Indian capitalists and zamindars."

"Coming to the charge under section 153-A, his lordship referred to the judgment, delivered some time ago, by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty in the appeal filed by Miss Maniben Kara, another labour leader who had addressed the same meeting. In that judgment, it was held that the word "capitalist" was too vague to be a well-defined class that would come under the section. The other term "Britishers" which meant "British capitalists" was similarly not a well-defined class. As regards the term "Zamindars", his lordship held the same, particularly as the Zamindars did not exist in Bombay Presidency.

'NOT CREATING FEELINGS OF ENMITY."

Reading the speech as a whole in a fair free and liberal manner, his lordship came to the conclusion that the speech was not intended to create feelings of enmity or hatred towards the capitalists and Zamindars.

Dealing with the charge of sedition, his lordship observed that the appellant had attacked the Government as backing the capitalists, and had exhorted the workers to "break the Government in order to work for the benefit of labourers." He had also described the Government as tyrannical. His speech was, therefore, calculated to excite hatred or contempt against the Government. His lordship, therefore, held that the conviction for sedition must stand.

Discussing the question of sentence, his lordshiv observed that Miss Maniben Kara's sentence for sedition was reduced because she had expressed regret through her counsel and had also given an unrertaking not to make any objectionable speeches inn future In the absence of such an expression of regret or undertaking by the appellant, his lordship thought that the sentence must be confirmed.

Mr. Justice Barlee then delivered his judgment. Dealing with the first charge under Section 153-A, his lordship observed that although Zamindars did not exist in the Bombay Presidency, there were the landlords who were referred to in the Land Revenu Code, whether they were called "Inamdars" or "Zamindars" or by any other name was immaterial. In any case, they formed a distinct and separate class in U P. Section 153-A empowered the courts to protect this class which was attacked by the appellant His lordship, therefore, held that the appellant was rightly convicted under Section 153-A. His lordship, however, concurred with Mr. Justice Patker in the order to set aside the sentence.

On the other charge of sedition his lordship agreed with Mr. Justice Patker that the conviction and sentence must be confirmed.

After the judgments were delivered, Mr. Dalvi, addressing the Court said that he had already expressed regret on behalf of the appellant, and was willing to give an undertaking on his behalf that he would not make anymore seditious speeches in future.

Mr. Justice Patker said that it was too late.

Mr. Dalvi then applied that the appellant be directed to be put in "A" Class.

Their lordships observed that they would recommend to Covernment to give the appellant "A" or "B" class according to his social status.

RACING PAYS!

Rs. 48,359 For Hospitals

The Director of Information, Bombay in a statement to the press says:—

"The Government of Bombay has received from the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee the sum of Rs. 48,359 being 40 per cent. of the receipts of Rs. 1,20,898 (including taxes) from the extra day's racing on the 12th March. This sum of Rs. 48,359 is for distribution amongst Government Hospitals in the City of Bombay, the balance having been distributed as to 40 per cent. to the Municipal Hospitals in the City and 20 per cent. to the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.

The Government of Bombay had previously received from the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee a sum of Rs. 10,000 and a sum of Rs. 58,359 has therefore been made available for the Government Hospitals in Bombay City.

The Government have decided to allocate the money as follows:—

(a) For supplementing the medicines and instruments grants of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, St. George's Hospital and the Cama and Albless Hospitals for the year 1932-33, to meet the deficit on account of the 10 per cent. out made in these grants;

(b) For re-opening a Ward of 26 beds in the Elappa Balaram Pabillion at the J. J. Hospital with effect from 1st September; and

(c) For opening a Ward of 16 beds in the North Wing of the G. T. Hospital."

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

T T ON LONDON.
New York, Sept. 15.

To-day's closing	3.47 13/16
Previous closing	3.47 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	3.48 1/4
To-day's opening	3.48 5/8
To-day's closing	3.47 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 15.

Previous closing rate	7.14
To-day's opening rate	7.19
Difference	+05
To-day's closing rate	7.16
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

April-May	Rs. 218

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Previous closing rate	5.85
To-day's opening rate	5.67
Difference	—.18
To-day's closing rate	5.53
Difference	—.32

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Sept. 15.

Silver ready	17 7/8
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	18 1/16
	unchanged.

Market: India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Sept. 15.

Silver Spot	56	2	0
Bhadarwa	56	3	0
Ashad	56	7	0
Gold	29	1	0
Guinea	18	3	6

KHATAU MAKANJI FABRICS

Attractive Exhibition At Bori Bunder

The products of the Khatau Makanji Mills have been the attraction of the Millowners' showcase at the Victoria Terminus for the past week and have attracted the attention of admiring crowds. The exhibition consists of a remarkable and striking assortment of coatings, saries in all colours, shades and designs, drills, twills, etc., which provide everything in the way of mill products that a Swadesni enthusiast could desire.

The quality of the fabrics and their cheapness are the two features which have made this exhibition a magnet for the crowds visiting the station during the time they have been on view. These exhibitions in the show case at Victoria Terminus must have given a great stimulus to the sale of Swadeshi and it was a happy thought to use this means of advertising the products of individual mills for allotted periods.

The Makanji Khatau exhibition has a distinction all its own. We understand that their occupation of the Case closes this week, but we have no doubt that the demand for their fabrics in their own shops and other Swadeshi stores will get a stimulus from this public exhibition of beautiful products that will have a lasting effect on their sales.

"MOUSE & MOUNTAIN"

Dr. Muthu On "Frivolous Reflections On Gandhi's Character'

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

Doctor Muthu (formerly of the Mendip Hill Sanatorium, England) arrived here 'en route' to Mysore this afternoon.

He expressed great concern at the vow taken by Mr. Gandhi whose passionate sincerity and uprightness needed no defending. He regretted what he described as extremely unfortunate and frivolous reflections on Mr. Gandhi's character which, like the ineffectual nibblings of the mouse could not disturb the mountain but only betrayed a sheer inability to appreciate the sincerity greatness, goodness and strength-en in the man.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CONFERENCE TO BE IN BOMBAY.

BENARES, Sept. 15.

In response to suggestions from many friends that Bombay will be a more suitable venue, Pandi Madan Mohan Malaviya has decided that the Conference to bring about an agreed settlement of the question arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's fast should be held at Bombay on 19th instant. The Pandit requests his friends who have been invited to note the change and make it a point to attend the conference and inform him of their arrival at Birla House, Bombay.—A.P.

RELEASE SUBASH AND SEN GUPTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15

At a crowded meeting of citizens of Calcutta held this evening at Albert Hall under the Presidency of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, resolutions were adopted recording anxiety and harm at the illness of Mr. Subash Bose and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and requesting Government to release them unconditionally without further delay.

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of many prominent Hindus of the Province drawing the attention of the Hindus in general to the seriousness of the problem arising out of Mr. Gandhi's resolve to fast. The appeal urges them to organise intercaste reunion with a view to giving an impetus to the movement for removing every kind of social or religious disabilities that any section of the Hindu community might feel.—A. P.

DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Dr. Moonje arrived here today. In a statement to the press he says that Mahatma Gandhi has taken terrible vow of self-immolation through fast to bring about a change of heart in Hindu orthodoxy for the extinction of untouchability.

He appeals to the Hindus to take a vow to remove untouchability and to have a demonstration, organising Satyanarayan ceremony in every village and town on 20th September, the day on which Mahatma Gandhi will commence his fast. Dr. Moonje, after attending the Provincial Hindu Conference at Malda, leaves for Delhi on 20th September.—A. P.

THE LAST DAY OF AN EXCITING SUPER SPECTACLE.
LAST NIGHT AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 THE CAPITOL Matinee To-day AT 3-30 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's GIGANTIC SUPER PRODUCTION IN SOUND & COLOUR.

'BEN-HUR'

WITH A CAST OF 150,000 Including RAMON NOVARRO

BLESSED BY THE HOLY SEE!

TO-MORROW

DARING DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO GAMBLED ALL FOR LOVE!

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3.30, 6-30 & 10.

HE FLIRTED WITH DEATH
This 20th century knee-cancer risked all for a woman who did not care—a woman who kissed and mocked him and laughed at his lawless conquests!
ROLAND WEST'S
"CORSAIR"
STARRING
CHESTER MORRIS
ALISON LOYD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

He awakened her first desire. . . . She aroused his first noble impulse. . . .
See RONALD COLMAN in The UNHOLY GARDEN.
PRESENTED BY SAMUEL GOLDWYN ** UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
PATHE CINEMA
To-morrow

SIR F. SYKES IN BOMBAY

To Grant Interviews To-day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is paying a short visit to Bombay to-morrow (Friday). He will leave Poona by the Deccan Queen in the morning, and return by the Deccan Queen in the afternoon. He will be at the Secretariat throughout the day and will grant a number of interviews."

AIR MAIL.

The air mail which left Karachi on September 7 was delivered in London on September 14.—A.P.

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 P M

M.G.M.'S MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA.

THE CUBAN LOVE SONG

A GRAND LOVE STORY and A THOUSAND LAUGHS.

ALSO LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932

SCRAP THE AWARD

It is gratifying to see that the reactions of Mahatmaji's vow on the Hindu community have been prompt and the whole country is now animated with a will towards the end he has in view. The immediate result is that a conference will be held with the firm "determination to come to an agreement" and we have not the least doubt that it will be possible to do so, seeing that the leaders concerned will bring to bear on the problem all the good-will of which they are capable. At a time like this we have not the least desire to use one word of recrimination or controversy which will make the task of the conference more difficult, since every one concerned is anxious to have a lasting settlement of this difficult question which otherwise threatens to disrupt the Hindu community. We must say, however, with emphasis that the country is not disposed to accept any communal settlement which has for its object the raising of solid walls of opposition and separation, not only between the different communities, but within the Hindu community itself.

EFFECT OF THE AWARD.

In this hour of crisis the opportunity must be taken to bring about a searching of the heart in the Hindu community which will result in undoing the wrong it has inflicted on the Depressed Classes—not by the present generation or by the last, but by countless generations in the past. Do we are quite sure that progress will not be accelerated by the Depressed Classes separate electorates, which would result in their being cut off from the present community and tend to accentuate existing differences. In the Assembly discussion Mr. M. C. Rajah had no difficulty in tearing to shreds the pretensions of the Premier for the impartiality of his decision; he also proved that the other communalists had succeeded in duping the Depressed Classes by entering into what they called a "Minority Pact", which has only benefited the Europeans and none others, not even the Muslims. The result of the Award is that, while the Depressed Classes will be permitted to vote for other communities, the latter will not be able to give their votes to the Depressed Classes.

R. T. C. BETRAYAL.

This is a one-sided arrangement, which is not in the interest of even Dr. Ambedkar and his friends. Mr. Rajah in the course of his speech said,

> "This communal award is going to make us politically amphibious, strong neither on land nor in water, numerically weak in a separate electorate and politically ineffective in a joint electorate. This award satisfies neither the clamourers for separate electorates nor the advocates of joint electorates. It set the seal upon the betrayal of the community by the member of the Round Table Conference Minority Pact."

These are strong words but perfectly true and it must be the task of the Conference which will meet in a few days to undo the Premier's Award and come to a saner juster and more equitable settlement, which will give the Depressed Classes even more seats than they want. There has been some misconception about Gandhiji's refusal to reserve seats for them but it must be remembered that he insisted that India should have manhood franchise, the immediate result of which would be the transfer of power to the hands of the masses.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

It is interesting to note some of the comments in those British papers which are the implacable enemies of true Indian interests. Even the "Daily Telegraph" has to admit that "the principle of communal and special electorates has never had anything to be said in its favour except that the Indian minorities would consent to no other." M. Harold Cox, a great friend of Muslims, has been constrained to write in the "Sunday Times" that he cannot see how "any scheme of this character can produce that spirit of national unity which is essential to national government." "Each community" he says "will use the electoral power assigned to it as a weapon for carrying on the traditional conflict with other communities." Another British paper is even more emphatic when it writes,

> "Here we hold that a minority is well served by using its voting leverage in any and every constituency, instead of having separate electorates assigned to it. For example, the Catholic vote or the Co-operative vote exerts more influence by being applied in every constituency than if separate constituencies were assigned for their separate representation."

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

These are journals which are not sympathetic to Indian aspirations but they know how joint electorates work and their views on this question are sound and based on long experience of the working of democratic institutions. But whatever alternative may be agreed upon it is clear that the Premier's Award must be scrapped since it has satisfied none. It is the one hopeful thing that has been produced by the present crisis, that, out of it may come an agreed solution of all the vexed problems which confront the country in the task of reconciling the claims of the various communities and not a mere settlement of the Depressed Classes issue alone.

Official Propaganda

"India in 1930-31," published by Government on Wednesday is the latest publication in the well-known series of official reports annually submitted to Parliament. Like most official reports in India, it is much belated and the unusual delay this year does not speak for the efficiency of the Bureau of Public Information, whose officers have prepared the Report. As usual Government have given their "general approval" to the Report but state in the preparatory note that "it must not be understood that the approval either by the Secretary of State or the Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion."

PREJUDICED HISTORY.

Special interest attaches to the official year under review as it coincides almost exactly with the beginning and the suspension of the first Civil Disobedience movement. The Report gives a fairly full but extremely prejudiced account of the movement. At the very commencement of the account we get a two page catalogue of "riots and disturbances" during the period, many of which, as the public in this country know well enough, could not be justly included in such a category. Having twisted the facts the writers use them to support their preconceived view that, "experience again proved that it is inevitable in a country such as India that an organised and strenuously conducted campaign of defiance of Government and of the law should result in serious and widespread disturbances." They publish as an Appendix an anonymous observer's note on the movement in Bombay City, which is so discoloured that they have done wisely in not indicating the identity of this "observer."

THE "TIDE OF BLOODSHED."

Notes, of a different kind have been published by disinterested and responsible eye-witnesses like Father Elwyn and Mr. H. N. Brailsford, but naturally no reference is made to such documents in the Report. It is surprising in this connection that, while the Report contains irrelevant photographs like the one of a "Gadhu on a bed of thorns," it does not give a single photograph of a single scene in the numerous riots mentioned in it. On the other hand the Indian press published many well-tale photographs illustrating results of police 'dispersal' of peaceful, unarmed crowds and the Report says that it was only the "tide of bloodshed" which extended over the country," that induced Government to make arrests on a large scale!

BLAMELESS PROPAGANDA.

The latest Census figures provide an opportunity shamelessly to carry propaganda even into the main account of figures. By over-emphasising one set of facts about the varied people and languages of India and by underemphasising and sometimes suppressing another set of facts, it makes a subtle attempt to support the British reactionaries view about India, that the country is too heterogeneous to be a nation capable of governing itself. Notice the subtlety of the following contrast between Western Europe—not a particular country in Western Europe—and India:

> "As compared with Western Europe where the majority of the inhabitants are of the Christian faith and of two or three stocks only, ... India with her multiplicity of peoples and beliefs is a land of extraordinary diversity. And such natural fusion, both racial and cultural as might have been expected to occur, even amongst peoples so various in origin, during the time at their disposal, has been to a large extent frustrated by a combination of peculiar social and religious institutions of which, of course, the caste system is the most important."

On the other hand little has been said about the many unifying forces in the country. Similarly, while the British public have been told that India possesses as many as 20 widely spoken languages, they are not told that one of these, Hindustani is spoken by about 150 millions in the country and understood by 50 million more and is fast being recognised as the national language.

WHAT MACDONALD SAID.

But perhaps we should not expect an official report to emphasise facts about Indian unity. However, we would remind Parliament, to whom the Report has just been submitted, of the following views of Mr. MacDonald, expressed before he became Premier:

> India from Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from the Bay of Bengal to Bombay, is naturally the area of a single Government . . . . . Political and religious traditions have also welded it into one Indian consciousness. This spiritual unity dates from very early times in Indian culture. An historical atlas of India shows how again and again the natural unity of India has influenced conquest and showed itself in empires. The realms of Chandragupta and his grandson Asoka embraced practically the whole peninsula; and ever after, amidst the swaying and failing of dynasties this unity has been the dream of every victor and has never lost its policy."

Let us hope that even if modern Empires should topple down India "will continue to vindicate itself.

SELFISH.

In its representation submitted to the Tariff Board the Indian Chamber of Commerce, (Calcutta), states: "Our goal being the production of cloth required for India from within the country, there is no doubt that we will have to import foreign long staple cotton as long as it is not grown in India. In order to produce finer yarn and fine, good cloth this should not be discouraged as such a policy will be suicidal to our interests and would only delay the day when India will be made self-sufficient in the production of her requirements." Discouraging the import of foreign cotton may be suicidal to the interests of those of our millowners who use foreign cotton which talking of Swadesh but what of the suicidal effect of such import on the large number of our cotton growers? And what is the value of that self-sufficiency in respect of cloth, if it means the importation of foreign cotton worth several crores? Most Indians are quite content with such fine Swadeshi cloth as can be made out of Indian cotton.

WAY OUT OF THE IMMPASSE

Indian R. T. C. At Delhi Essential

(By H. K. HALES, M.P.)

The eyes of the whole civilized world are on India to-day. They are watching with the keenest interest how this great experiment—the grafting of western democracy on an Oriental people—will result.

Its success or failure will in my opinion depend upon India itself. As was only to be expected the attempt to solve the communal problem from outside was doomed to failure. It satisfied nobody. But it had one great virtue. It awoke the nation's conscience to an extent which was surprising to onlookers. It shewed very conclusively that the soul of India was awakened that at last she was aware of the necessity of working out her own salvation. Had the award satisfied everybody, had there been no outcry and severe criticism against it, then India would have demonstrated that for her there was no possibility of 'successful' self government in the near future.

QUICKENED CONSCIENCE.

But the exact reverse was the case. Hardly had the ink dried on the award, a furious storm of criticism and censure, coupled with what was so much desired the necessity for self-determination being recognized, shook the country from end to end. In a word the conscience of the people was quickened and the necessity for active and prompt participation in the working out of the constitution became apparent.

BRITAIN'S KEEN DESIRE.

There seems to be an impression in all parts of the country that the present British government, largely Conservative, is unfriendly to the aspirations of the Indian people. I have listened with keen attention to the debates in the House of Commons, and in conversations between members in the lobbies, and I can say with conviction, that never during the last fifty years, has there been such a keen desire in Parliament to bring a lasting peace between Britain and India as exists to-day.

In my opinion the differences between the two nations are very slight indeed, and it is the mists of suspicion on either side, a distrust of the one of the other which is the barrier existing at the present time.

DEFECT OF AWARD.

The present award is defective in one very important respect. It divides the people up into water tight compartments—possibly necessary for a short period—pending the communal settlement between the Indians themselves, and of necessity strengthens the walls which now devide the various Communities, and prevent that mingling of the populace into one homogeneous whole, out of which the national spirit will be created.

H. K. HALES, M.P.

A SUGGESTION.

Therefore in order to bring this about, it is necessary to call at the earliest moment an Indian Round Table Conference at Delhi, which shall bring about a final and complete understanding as to the system of government, and had I my way the delegates would be locked up together—just like a jury—and informed they would not be liberated until they had achieved the purpose for which they were assembled. Humorous this may possibly appear at first sight, but it is what will inevitably have to happen if India is to take her place amongst the nations of the world, and guide her destinies as a daughter nation of the Empire. And here let me utter a warning to those misguided citizens who advocate the separation of India from the British Commonwealth. India and England are indissolubly joined, each is of vital necessity to the other, and here it is noted there is no part of the Empire which can separate itself, cut itself adrift, without immediate danger and disaster to its people.

ENEMIES WITHIN.

India's enemies are within her own frontiers. The terrorists, who shoot down inoffensive magistrates, are setting back the clock of progress many years. The impression on the outside world is lamentable, and there can be no defence to these cowardly attacks. The rising generation unfortunately is losing what has always been a characteristic feature of Indian life, the respect for parental authority, and if this continues the future government of India, possibly Indian entirely, will have to contend with a state of society as now witnessed in Chicago and New York.

WAITING FOR A LEADER.

We want no American gangsters in India and no imports of such undesirables should pass our Customs barriers, yet beware lest we cultivate the species within our own borders. At times of crisis throughout the world a leader has arisen. Alexander the Great, Caesar, and Mussolini, have appeared on the world's stage and played their part in history. India waits to-day for the leader who shall place her in her rightful place as a daughter nation of the British Commonwealth, in which the misunderstandings of the past shall be buried in oblivion, and with joined hands across the seas, the mists and fogs dispersed, we will tread together the paths of prosperity and peace.

Notes of the Day

S. A. Indians' Distress.

At a meeting held at Durban the Chairman, Mr. Kajee, drew a pathetic picture of the sufferings of unemployed Indians. There were 4,000 Indians on the unemployed register, and 234 meals were being supplied daily. The privations of Indians are increased by the new White Labour policy which now prevails, and the main object of which is to replace Indians with Whites. This is being done remorselessly. Indians are not helped either by the Government or the Municipalities and the Union Government have written that they have no money for opening a labour bureau for Indian unemployed! Out of the £6,00,000 sanctioned by the Parliament not a single penny has been given to Indians, though they pay their taxes as well as anybody else. "Our children are not given free, primary education," Mr. Kajee helplessly admitted and most of the Indians were "living below subsistence level." What are Indians to do, but to cry to Heaven to help them, since their own Government will not. Yet we are told that the African Whites have a civilising mission of their own.

Boycott Child Marriages.

The attempts that are being made by some 'ultra'-orthodox members of the Legislative Assembly to cripple or kill the Sarda Act are bound to prove futile and will only serve to show the impotence of the reactionaries against the enlightened opinion of the country. As there is no possibility of any political or financial gain in wrecking that piece of legislation, Government are ill-disposed to encourage such attempts. But earnest social reformers should not ignore these hindrances to the smooth working of the Act. They should rather learn therefrom the need for wide propaganda among the people, without being content with a mere legislative enactment. Such propaganda is all the more necessary because the minimum age fixed by the Sarda Act is too low. Reformers should make every effort to raise that minimum to sixteen years in actual practice. One good way to discourage child marriages is for sincere reformers to boycott all wedding ceremonies where the bride is under sixteen. A child marriage is certainly not a matter for rejoicing.

Humiliating Orders.

Comilla news say that 16 more local gentlemen, including ten pleaders and three Mukhtars, have been ordered to serve as special policemen. They have been directed to patrol streets every day from 5-30 p. m. to 8 p. m. It is difficult to interpret the order in any way, except that it is intended to humiliate the local leaders, though what useful purpose will be served by it we do not know. On the one hand the new Governor has been increasing repressive measures and quartering a large military force to awe the public as well as the terrorists, who go their own way, and on the other he is alienating sympathy from his Government, by these orders on respectable citizens. We do not know whether in the present temper of the rulers any useful purpose would be served by an appeal to the High Court.

Women And Boys In Jail.

The Home Member stated in the Assembly that up to July last 2,711 women were jailed owing to the Civil Disobedience movement and also 2,293 boys under 16 years of age. Last year the number of boys was 2,152. The public will be glad to be told that "obviously no women had been whipped," though Mr. Haig had no information on that particular point about juveniles. It is time the Home Member put a stop to this barbarous practice of whipping, which at least ought not to be used at all in the case of young political offenders. It has the contrary effect on political prisoners, and increases their bitterness though it might humiliate them for the moment. Nothing can take away the excruciating memories which such punishments have on the heart and on the mind.

INDO-CANADIAN TRADE

Dominion Welcomes New Opportunities

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), Sept. 15.

The hope that the new trade agreement with India would be implemented shortly, was expressed by Mr. Stevens, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address to a convention of Canadian chambers of commerce.

In the course of his address, Mr. Stevens laid stress on the opportunities opened up for the Canadian exporters by the Ottawa agreement and said that negotiations were being completed, by which Canada would maintain her present preferential spread on certain limited number of articles imported while India would extend to Canada the preferences allowed under the British preferential rate and upon a limited list of the commodities in which Canada was particularly interested.—Reuter.

NO JAP TROOPS AT NANKING

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

The Japanese Delegation denies the report that the Japanese warships have landed troops at Nanking. The rumour is presumably based on a few sailors guarding the Japanese wharf.—Reuter.

COTTON BILL

Mr. Halai's Despatch To Finance Member

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following telegram was despatched by Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, yesterday, to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidyatulla Finance Member to the Government of Bombay at Poona:—

"Extremely desirable that the Cotton Bill be circulated among the Bombay High Court, Bench, Bar and Incorporated Law Society and their opinion invited as it involves questions of considerable importance."

Tipsy-Cake

It took exactly one minute for the Home Member to obtain sanction for the introduction of the Ordinance Bill in the Assembly. It takes less time for the Viceroy to pass a whole ordinance into law. Why waste the time of the Assembly?

* * * *

Asked in the Assembly whether Sir Samuel Hoare had not eaten humble pie, the Commerce Member replied that "it would neither be fair nor accurate to say that he ate either humble or any other variety of pie." A really great answer.

* * * *

But how can Sir C. P. say that Sir Samuel Hoare didn't eat any other variety of pie. He should be allowed the credit of eating proud pie, like little Jack Horner, as he always does when he's on the floor of the House.

> Sir Samuel Hoare
> Stood on the Floor
> Eating his Indian pie
> He put in his thumb
> Pulled out a little tiny crumb
> And said, "What a great
> Statesman, am I?"

* * * *

The "brains behind the movement" having once more been captured and securely lodged in jail, may we now safely assume that the movement will collapse once and for all and the need for the new "Ordinance" Bill disappear. May we?

* * * *

In our editorial columns to-day there is a reference to the leisured procedure of the Bureau of Public Information which produces a report on the year 1930-31 in August 1932. This is easier to understand than the announcements in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" which publishes a whole series of appointments taking effect from the 1st July 1931 "vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., appointed Municipal Commissioner, Bombay." Slick work!

* * * *

With the reduction of the price of petrol in Bombay the price in England has been raised by 3d. a gallon. Are they going to make the British consumer pay for the late war in India?

* * * *

In a brief obituary of a famous gynaecologist we read in a special cable that he married an actress and "closely interested himself in theatrical productions." What could be more appropriate?

* * * *

"EUROPE NEEDS INDIA"

Caption in Evening Paper.

And especially Britain. Do we doubt it? Are we not painfully aware of it? Get your gold ready for the next rush.

* * * *

"DO WE INVENT THE RIGHT THING?"

is another ingenuous caption in the same journal. It depends, of course, on the point of view. But the inventive faculty is there all right. Sure!

* * * *

The matrimonial column continues to enthrall us. Beautiful virgins are still on offer and in great demand and now comes a call for a "really beautiful hard-working girl" of "simple habits" for "a self-made, handsome, khaddarite batchelor" earning over Rs. 400 p.m.

* * * *

This self-made khaddarite batchelor expects too much. You can't get real beauty, hard work and simple habits in one combination. He should stick to polygamy.

* * * *

Another batchelor, "British qualified"—does this mean he qualified for batchelordom in Britain?—is on the market with an income of Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year and a rent free bungalow. He "now" desires to marry "a healthy, pretty sociable lady with refined culture."

* * * *

The advertisement comes from Bombay and, as usual, we are intrigued to know why such a desirable 'parti' has to resort to the advertisement columns of a Northern India paper for a bride.

RELEASE & RESTRICTION

Country will be indignant at Government's Lack of Generosity

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

Public satisfaction at the official announcement of the Government of India's intention to release Mahatma Gandhi from jail on the 20th, will be qualified with regret and, I imagine, a good deal of indignation in the public mind that the release is to be accompanied by the restrictions indicated by the Home Member.

There cannot be much doubt that the Government have formed the decision to release the Mahatma, to relieve themselves of the odium they might occur throughout the world if he were to pursue his fast while under restraint in prison. They are careful to explain that the fast is not proposed as a protest against his detention nor with the object of securing his release, but on a point of principle which is not related to the Civil Disobedience Movement. They think, therefore, that it would be more discreet not to keep him in jail custody and avoid misunderstandings which might arise in foreign countries and perhaps in Britain as well.

FOR SAKE OF EXPEDIENCY.

I am sorry to say that it does not appear as though the authorities here and in England have been animated by any more worthy motives than political expediency in deciding upon this release. They would have done better for their own credit and prestige if they had left this explanation out of the announcement.

But not content with this unnecessary apologia for the release, they announce their intention still to impose a condition of restraint on the fasting Mahatma. He is to be served with an order directing him to remain in the "place of private residence" where they propose to remove him, wherever that may be; and they announce, again quite unnecessarily, that it will depend on "whether the liberty accorded to him is found to lend itself to the promotion of the Civil Disobedience Movement or any similar agitation directed against the Government or to affect the maintenance or Law and Order."

IS IT LIBERTY?

I do not think there is any reason to assume that the removal of Mahatmaji from the Yeravda jail to a place of private residence after he has begun his fast would lead to any of the consequences which the Government assume are possible.

Mahatmaji is, notoriously, the soul of honour in such matters and nothing is more unlikely than that he would himself, or allow others to, use the liberty accorded to him because of this fast designed for a purpose quite unconnected with the Civil Disobedience Movement, as a means for the promotion of the movement or any other agitation against the Government. On the contrary I am quite sure that he would very strictly enjoin on his followers, if it were necessary, which is unlikely, not to take advantage of his liberty for any purpose of the kind. And the suggestion that the fact of his being free, would of itself, at any rate during his fast, lead to any of these results seems extremely far-fetched.

STILL A PRISONER.

But surely to use the term "liberty" while a man is under such restraint on his movements is a terminological inexactitude; of course, it is extremely improbable that while he is fasting the Mahatma would have any desire to move about or transfer himself from one place to another. But to place him under restraint by serving an order of the kind contemplated is gratitous and ungenerous and the Government would have done better to have resisted this temptation to assert their authority and not pursue him during his fast with Ordinance orders restricting his movements.

The fact is that though he is to be released from jail Gandhiji will still remain the prisoner of Government.

It is not surprising in the circumstances, to learn that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, immediately after the Home Member had made his announcement, gave notice of an adjournment to discuss the conditions imposed on Gandhiji's release.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

The Government even make a mystery regarding the "private place of residence" to which the Mahatma is to be removed. If they acted with generosity they would consult his wishes as to this. At least if they intend themselves to decide where he is to go, his own Ashram is the obviously indicated place to be selected. But their reticence creates the suspicion that they may have the intention of removing him to some place of their own choosing, where they think the public will not have an opportunity of assembling. If their desire for restricting his freedom is to be carried to such lengths they might as well leave him where he is.

I hope these points will be brought out in the discussion on the adjournment and I have no doubt they will. Members should insist on an assurance that Mahatmaji will be allowed to go to a place of his own choice where he will be easily accessible to such friends as he may desire to see and where the people if they wish may assemble in those silent demonstrations of sympathy which will act as a relief to their own feelings and can do no harm to Government either by promoting Civil Disobedience or any other agitation or endangering the maintenance of law and order.

FREE FOR DISCUSSION.

We must assume that the authorities are as anxious as anyone else that the object for which Gandhiji proposes to fast will be, successful achieved. They should be meticulously careful, therefore, not to impose any restriction that is likely to make it difficult for him to be able to contribute to any discussions that may be in progress or to offer his advice to those engaged in negotiations.

For this reason it is at least desirable, apart from other very strong considerations of a sentimental character, that he should be removed to Sabarmati, if he wishes to go there. It would then be possible for the conference that it is intended to hold, to assemble at Ahmedabad, and even in the Ashram itself if he is willing, and carry on day-to-day discussions until some final decision has been reached. I do not mention the possibility of the Government going so far as to place any restriction on Mahatmaji's free intercourse with those on whom the responsibility lies for trying to find a way out of the impasse that has led to the decision to fast, for it is almost inconceivable that they would be so misguided.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY.

Whatever happens the duty will lie heavily on all concerned to pursue their efforts to achieve an agreement that will satisfy Mahatmaji's conception of what is essential to protect and preserve the interests of the Depressed Classes in the new constitution.

The first and most important thing is to clear the ground of any doubts that may exist as to Gandhiji's present attitude to the question of reservation of seats. Many have formed the opinion that his letters to the Prime Minister convey the suggestion that, while he is resolutely determined in his opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, his mind is not closed to the admission of a scheme for reservation of seats during a limited period, which would ensure that the Depressed Classes would get due representation in the legislatures while avoiding the fissiparous results which would inevitably be produced by separate electorates.

If that is the case, once it is made clear, the way is open for negotiations with those who at present have succumbed to the lure of separate electorates because they conceive that the Depressed Classes would be in danger in a joint electorate of losing their identity and failing to secure the representation that is their due.

THE HAPPIEST SOLUTION.

The happiest solution would be of course, a common agreement to insist on either manhood suffrage, or at least such a wide franchise as would guarantee to the utmost extent possible the inclusion of voters of all communities in a ratio duly proportionate to their numbers; and the presentation of a united front on this principle. The possibilities of achieving success on these lines, however, I am afraid are not very great.

People, who have once got the obsession into their minds that separate electorates or reservation of seats is essential to the protection of minorities are singularly difficult to persuade. The fact that experience of democratic institutions all over the world has shown that minority communities and special interests do not suffer, but, on the contrary, even benefit more greatly than mere numbers would justify, in a joint or mixed electorates makes no impression on them. The example provided by such an instance as that of the Bombay Municipal Corporation fails to carry conviction. They retain the obsession that what has proved to be the case in other countries and even, in a limited sphere, in India itself, will not be so in India.

NATIONALISTS MUST BE GENEROUS.

There is, therefore, nothing for those who are wedded to the principle of joint electorates and justly fear the evils which have been shown to be associated with separate electorates but to make the best of a bad job and offer as an alternative such devices, as reservation of seats, as may remove the apprehensions of minorities without incurring the evils of separate electorates.

It is only along these lines, in my view, that a solution of the present difficulty will be found. And in following them those who are willing to surrender for the time being their rigid conviction that joint electorates and nothing else are the real panacea for communal fears, must be prepared to do so generously.

"UNFAIR ATTACK ON TATAS"

(Continued from page 1)

solution made series insinuations against the Tatas. Referring to the charges of high salaries he declared that these had been reduced by one half since 1926, while Indianisation had also made sufficient progress. Proceeding the speaker said that it was impossible for the Government to interfere unless the Companies Act was amended.

Mr. B. Das who supported the resolution said that he refused to subscribe to Government control of Indian industries, but found fault with the scheme of protection given so far, as it was proving a perpetual burden on the consumers.

LABOUR WELFARE SCHEMES.

Mr. H. P. Mody vigorously opposed the resolution and said that the Tariff Board was the proper body to review all matters, and the Board's report showed that they had always made full investigations which had taken note even of the wildest allegations. He contended that the attack made on the Tatas was unfair as the salaries paid to the covenanted staff had been reduced during the last six years from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs, while in the same period the number of European and American officials had been reduced from 223 to 78. Further the Tatas had spent about 1.70 crores of rupees on labour welfare schemes which were costing annually Rs. 11 lakhs. He added that it was outside labour leaders who were creating trouble without knowing the actual conditions.

Mr. N. M. Joshi held that the enquiry must be held by the Tariff Board but the Board should consist of real experts and should not include persons having any concern in the industry. He asserted that the help given by the Government and the tax-payers and consumers amounted to twice the original capital of the Company. This should be ascertained specifically by the Board and if this was proved to be the case then the Government had every right to have a control over the concern. He declared that outside Labour leaders did not come into Jamshedpur strike. These strikes were caused by the employers who became employers without going to factories and who spent their time in offices and clubs.

EXPERTS FOR ENQUIRY.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer emphasised that the proposed enquiry required by statute was to see to what extent the steel Industry could compete with foreign countries and to what extent the country should support the industry for this purpose, and also to see that it was run on the most efficient lines. For such an enquiry there must be a body which would include experts who would be entitled to go into the commercial and other aspects of the industry. The facts, findings and judgment of that expert body would be sifted and examined by this House which was ultimate judge as to the method and the amount of protection required in the circumstances. It was therefore no right that members of the Assembly should be included to sit on the enquiry. He added that all the points raised during the debate might be kept in view by the Tariff Board but he pointed out there were limits to these points (applause).

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt expressed his willingness to withdraw the resolution.

One or two members said "No". The President thereupon put all the amendments which were lost.

The resolution of Mr. Amarnath Dutt was then put and lost without a division.—A. P.

AGENT INVITES UNION DEPUTATION

Wadi Bunder Workers Suspend Their Move

Bombay, Thursday.

A mass meeting of the Wadi Bunder Railway workers was held this evening to consider the reply of the Goods Superintendent on the question of their duty hours and to decide further course of action. Since the 3rd ins ant the workers have resorted to direct action and they are leaving their duties after working only for 8 hours.

As a result of this move hundreds of packages remain unbooked every day. The Goods Superintendent had asked the workers to resume their usual working hours threatening them with disciplinary action. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the President of the meeting, announced that he had received a communication a few hours before from the Agent asking the Union to send a deputation to discuss with him the whole question.

The meeting decided to suspend their move only for a day—not in response to the Agent's desire, but in order to create an unprejudiced atmosphere for a thorough discussion. The deputation will wait upon the Agent on Saturday at 10-30 a.m.

AT POINT OF REVOLVER?

Muslim Accused Denies

ALLEGATIONS OF ROBBERY

How a daring robbery was committed in broad day light in an oil shop near Colpitha by three persons threatening the proprietor of the shop and his servants at the point of revolver was narrated by eye-witnesses in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Thursday.

The incident took place on June 24 when three persons walked one after another into the shop of Messrs. Premji Lalji and Co., and threatening a partner in the firm and his servants opened the cash box and removed currency notes of the value of Rs. 350 and bolted away. The police succeeded in arresting a Muslim Madan Khan Ladan Khan alias Amanatullah Khan in Poona two months after the incident. Madan Khan is alleged to be one of the three persons who committed the crime and stands charged before the court with robbery. His two accomplices are still absconding.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Giving evidence for the prosecution Govindji Motichand the "Mehta" of the firm stated that on June 24 the accused came in and asked for half a seer of sweet oil. The master asked a Ghati servant in the shop to give him the oil. The servant carried out the orders. Just then another man walked into the shop and asked the accused what oil he had purchased. On being told by the latter that he had purchased sweet oil the new comer said that they wanted cocoanut oil. The shop-keeper asked the servant to exchange the oil. While the servant was doing so a third man came into the shop.

RS. 350 POCKETED.

This third man took out a fire-arm and pointed it at the shop-keeper. The accused and his other companion took out their knives and held the witness at bay. One of them then opened the cash box and took out a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 350 and handed it over to the accused. The accused put the bundle in his pocket and the three persons walked out of the shop. Witness knew the name of the accused as he had seen him before and knew him as he used to come casually to the shop. He identified the accused when he was brought down to Bombay from Poona after his arrest.

Lakamsi Manek, a partner in the firm, and Ramji Ghati, the servant in the shop corroborated the prosecution evidence.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of trespass and robbery.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day (Friday).

25 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Foreign Cloth "Boycott Day" Sequel In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In all 25 Congress volunteers were arrested to-day by the city police, as a sequel of the "Foreign Cloth Boycott Day."

Seventeen of them were arrested in a room at Kalbadevi and the rest were arrested while in the act of setting fire to a bundle of foreign cloth at Kalbadevi.

Sub-Inspector Vani of the C.I.D. with the help of the Princess Street Police raided a building at Colbhat Lane in Kalbadevi at 5 p.m. to-day. Before entering the building the police had surrounded the building, to see that none of the volunteers escaped. Seventeen Congress volunteers who were dressing themselves were put under arrest. The police also recovered from the room, a bundle of foreign cloth, some red shirts, tri-coloured flags and Khaddar caps. They were all removed to the Princess Street Police Station.

Two hours later, eight Congress volunteers gathered on the Bomanji Master Street at Kalbadevi and set fire to a bundle of foreign cloth. Deputy Inspector Chandkhan of the Esplanade Police Station appeared on the scene and arrested and took them to the Esplanade lock-up.

NO COMMUNAL CLASH

Mysore State Denial

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

A Mysore Government Press Communique issued to-day, referring to the accounts appearing in the Press of a Hindu-Moslem clash at Chennapatna during Ganapati festival, denies that there was communal disturbance of any kind and adds that there was no occasion for moving any police to the spot.—A. P.

BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN THE DESCENDANTS OF THUGS!

City Father's Remarks That Shocked The Corporation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Commissioner is a simple soul from Sind. He does not realize that commercial immorality of the Bombay City is notorious throughout the world markets. The Bombay businessmen, many of them are of the race of rent-farmers, like the extortioners of the time of Louis of France just before the Revolution, many of them are virtual descendants of Thugs. He has been taken in by the glamour of a foolhardy project. He should listen to wiser counsel and consider well before recommending a throwing away of public money.

These remarks of Dr. J. N. Choksey were sought to be expunged from the minutes of the Public Health Committee report regarding the question of milk supply of Bombay which came up before the Corporation to-day.

"HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE."

After Dr. M. V. Mehta moved the report for adoption Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram raised a point of order whether the minutes as worded by Dr. Choksey in the report should be retained or expunged as the words used therein were highly objectionable.

The Mayor took the sense of the meeting and the meeting by a large majority decided to expunge the minutes of Dr. Choksey from the report.

The Committee recommended to the Corporation to approve of the scheme of Mr. Raojibhai Patel to supply milk from Gujerat and also recommended to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 23,500 for the refrigeration of two rooms in the Chowpatty Market subject to the necessary grant being recommended by the Standing Committee for the purpose.

The Mayor after the report was formally moved adjourned debate till the next meeting.

CITY FATHERS AND MUNICIPAL DUES.

The Corporation also recorded report of the Committee regarding the proposal for amending the Municipal Act so as to impose a disqualification on a Municipal Councillor failing to pay arrears of Municipal dues within a certain time.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved to adopt the report.

WHY SPECIAL FAVOUR.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the rate-payers and Councillors should be treated on equal footing and because they were Councillors they should not be treated with favour.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz asked the Commissioner if it was true that some of the Councillors were in arrears since 1929 which ran into several thousands. He wanted to know why the Commissioner had not taken any action against them.

REPORT RECORDED.

Dr. M. N. Balsara moved an amendment to record the report and it was eventually agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

PETROL PRICE PUZZLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though in no way interested in the importation of petroleum products in India, as one interested in National Economics, I studied with care the petrol price puzzle which took the public by such sudden surprise on the 12th instant and I am not quite sure that the public surprise was not greater on the score of Burma Shell's claim to popular protection on the ground of their petrol being indigenous than because of a 20 per cent cut in prices.

I wonder if Burma Shell can take the public into further confidence and state what their monthly pay roll amounts to and how many Indian and Burmans out of the 50,000 said to be employed by them, draw salaries over Rs. 100/- per month and how many Non-Indians and especially Britishers are being paid over Rs. 1,000/- a month.

It is indeed unkind to drag the dog of depression into this diversion. Even in the darkest days of the commercial crisis in Bombay and of internatonal insolvency, the Bombay Motorists had to pay Rs. 1/5 per gallon. It will be a venture in veracity to deny that the night of despair is well nigh past and that the dawn of hope is in sight. That indeed appeared to be the reason why Burma Shell raised the prices to Rs. 1/5/6 only a month back. And now when an Indian firm imports petrol into India, trade depression and "foreign" competition necessitate an "adjustment of prices by a reduction of 20 per cent!

If patronage is to be refused to Russian petrol now, it appears that it cannot be so treated on account of its country of origin but because Indians are handling it. For who can deny that for years Western Importers have been selling Russian Petroleum products in India. Moreover the fact that the Burman supplies are so small that they can never hope to satisfy even half of the Indian demand, does not belong to the category of "unknown secrets." Protection therefore is not sought against foreign petrol nor need it be sought against any foreign company as the only new company that is importing petrol on this side cannot by any stretch of imagination be described as foreign. Protection appears to be sought for a reserved preserve in the interest of Non-Indian capital, without the slightest kind consideration for the consumers, who, in the absence of this Indian company, may be made to pay perhaps Rs. 1/10/- per gallon.

What is behind this palsied appeal to 'native' patriotism, based on the inevitable engagement of practically the cheapest manual and clerical labour in the world? Is there a move to mislead Government and to secure the imposition of a duly on Soviet petrol? This is a fear entertained in many quarters though nothing appears to me more absurd in face of unquestionable facts, viz., absence of dumping and price cutting by the Indian Importers.

Is there behind this spectacular reduction of 20 per cent also a desire to create a panic amongst the Agents of the new Indian company? The immediate acceptance of this unprovoked challenge by the new concern should however hearten these Agents.

In view of the above and especially remembering how Russian petrol is being freely sold even in England, the Indian public should make up their mind to protect the Indian enterprise by purchasing their imports and even by combining themselves into a huge organisation, which would make such importation easy and distribution successful. It is a sound principle of economics which aims at the abolition extraneous monopoly.—Yours, etc.

J. D. KOTHARI,
Mulji Jethas Vadi,
Ghatkopar, Sept. 15.

CHAMPION COUNTY V. THE REST

Match Ends In Draw

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The match between the Champion County and the Rest ended in draw. Owing to the sailing of the M. C. C. team to Australia, play was restricted to three days, and there was no play on Wednesday.—Reuter' Special.

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INDICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES UNSETTLE ALL MARKETS

Speculative Support Withdrawn In Cotton

TECHNICAL SITUATION STRONG BUT HEDGE SELLING INCREASES

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Prospects of Democratic Victory at the coming election are mainly responsible for the continued weakness in Stocks, Shares, Cotton and Wheat markets in New York.

Senator Borah's views on the international problems are helping the Democrats and unless President Hoover's disarmament proposals are accepted by Europe, chances favour Democrats.

Speculative support is withdrawn and the hedge selling is proving too much for the market to stand at present. Offerings are absorbed by trade and fresh speculative buying. Weekly weather report is favourable but the technical situation is strong and may react.

BOMBAY BUYING IN LIVERPOOL

The New York cotton futures market early advanced on Wednesday, on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on Southern Hedge selling and long liquidation.

The average price of spot cotton last season on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was 6.25c and yesterday spot cotton prices closed at 1.10 which shows an improvement of about 85 points. Looking to small crop this season and improved outlook of business present prices are safe to buy for a long pull. At the moment the market is adversely affected by uncertainty of the Election in the States and speculative support is withdrawn. Hedge selling is increasing and while the market opinion is divided, we think it risky to follow decline. The market is highly speculative and the technical situation is strong.

In sympathy with higher Liverpool advices the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 18 points and a further rise of 7 points was recorded during the first hour and prices reached the highest level of the day with October 7.58. At this level there was heavy selling pressure which in conjunction with Southern hedge selling resulted in a decline of 53 points. At the close there was a small recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 18 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 7.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 25 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 7.10c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 9 points on unfavourable weather in America and firm Egyptian markets. There was some important buying from Bombay. Later prices improved on continued strength of Egyptian market with trade calling. In the last hour straddle operations reversed prices. The market closed quiet last steady at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.15d. per lb. East Indian cotton prices advanced 12 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed very steady at a rise of 23 to 15 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very active and closed at a rise of 34 to 11 points.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE OUTLOOK

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Although Liverpool advises were favourable in consequences of the continued negotiations for the settlement of the Lancashire strike coupled with the British Government's discussion over the political problems with Mr. Nellon and Senator Reed, uncertainty in Wall Street and Southern Hedge selling caused further weakness in America.

A Democratic victory for the Governorship of the Portland election in America has been forecast with renewed hopes for Governor Roosevelts election as President and Mayor Walker's resignation has caused a split in the Republican Party.

Senator Borah's views on the International problems are helping the Democrats and unless President Hoover's disarmament proposals are accepted by Europe the chances favour the Democrats particularly in respect of the Tariff problems. More favourable weather is increasing the crop movement and causing more hedge selling. Apart from October New York tenders due on 20th inst. the discussion over the Manchurian Commission report will come up in the League of Nations after the 20th inst and the Indian political situation may take a definite turn during this period.

We prefer taking profit on short sales with a view to awaiting a favourable opportunity for making purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 7.58 (11.1 a. m.) Lowest 7.05 (2.54 p. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Tone steadier on Bombay buying with sentiment mixed. Looks like trading market. Weekly weather indicates harvest progressing favourably.

New York.—Proospects of close Presidential election disturbing all of the markets. Support being withdrawn by speculative interests. Stop orders being reached. Hedge sales. Demand not sufficient to sustain the market. Consumption report about as expected. Picking is making progress. Crop advices continue unfavourable.

Initial decline following Government Report was natural in consequence figures at least 5,00,000 more than trade expected. Subsequent declines largely due weakness stocks incident to election Democratic Governor Congressmen in state of Maine which many think indicates Democratic administration following November elections. Declines stocks cotton wheat have unsettled confidence and weather favourable for picking resulting increasing hedge sales. Fear any important recovery in cotton will be slow and meantime may work little lower.

New York. Hedging is proving too much for the market to stand at present. Liquidation of old longs. Steady buying by trade and fresh speculative buying. Strong technical position. likely to see a good reaction.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-12 a. m.: Drizzling rains Eastern belt and Alabama.

10-57 a. m General and Bombay buying. Much less selling.

12-37 p. m. Between midnight and daylight no precipitation Entire belt cloudy. Rain expected. Weather cooler.

8-57 p. m. Hedge pressure forcing liquidation and stopless orders.

Weekly Government Weather Report favourable U. S. A. Mills Consumption during August 403,000 bales (against 279,000 during July, and 426,000 during August 1931.)

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 14

Middling Spot	7.25—15
October	7.14—19
December	7.30—21
January, 1933	7.38—18
March "	7.47—24
May "	7.63—19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 14

October	7.10—25
December	7.26—26
Middling Spot	7.10—25

NEW YORK, Sept. 14

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	7.58
March	7.92

New York:—Noon Call.

October	7.57
January	7.78
March	7.93

NEW YORK COTTON
DAILY STATISTIC
NEW YORK, Sept. 14

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 21,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 14.

	Opening	Closing
September 1932		5.86+.13
October 1932	5.85	5.85+.13
November 1932		5.83+.12
December 1932		5.83+.12
January 1933	5.84	5.84+.12
February 1933		5.85+.12
March 1933	5.87	5.87+.12
April 1933		5.88+.12
May 1933	5.90	5.90+.12
June 1933		5.91+.12
July 1933	5.92	5.93+.12
August 1933		5.94+.12
September 1933		5.95+.12
Middling Spot		3.15+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sep. 14.

Sakellaridis:—	
October	8.42
November	8.48
December	8 47
January 1933	8.57
March "	8.65
May "	8.72
July "	8.80
F.G.F. Spot	8.85

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool. Sep. 14.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.72
Fine (Good Staple)	5.84
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.96
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (N. 1 Staple)	5.77
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.78
Fully Good	4 83
Fine	4.98
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.88
Fine	4.98
Superfine	5.08

Possible Reaction In U. S Cotton Prices ?

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

Messrs. S. B. Stern and Co. cables to-day saying that weather in America is unfavourable and that reaction is possible.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes 27/6 sep/Oct sellers
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes. 27/6 Sep/Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 29/3 Sep/Oct sellers
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No Offers.

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12/15/0 Sep/Oct sellers
Rapeseed Torlo Hull/Continen £12/0/0 Sep/Oct sellers

LINSEED
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £11/10/0 Sep/Oct sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton £9/12/6 Sep/Oct sellers
Linseed Bombay (London) ton
May " 7.63—19
£12/5/0 Sep/Oct nominal

LINSEED OIL
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Linseed Oil naked London Cwt. 18/ Oct/Dec paid & sell
Linseed Oil naked London Cw. 19/ Jan/Apl sellers

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Weakness In Cotton Influences Liquidation

MARKET NERVOUS AND WEAK

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The share market again ruled easy to-day on long liquidation influenced by further weakness in cotton. The political situation in this country is uncertain which induced scattered covering and the market is saved again from a big decline. The feeling is nervous and the undertone of the market is weak. There is remarkable absence of fresh business and some operators are inclined to squre up their open interest. Almost every scrip is weak and prices have registered a decline of about Rs. 7/8 as compared with the last closing.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 663|12; declined to 660 and closed at 663|12; Fazuls sagged to 265 and finished at 268-3|4. Centuries closed at 205|10 after touching 201|4. Nagpores were done down to 266|4 and finished at 270|10 Bombay-Burmas were hammered down to 342-1|2 and closed at 348-1|4. Steel ordys. depreciated to 2|12 and closed at 25|8. Andhras were done at 1072|8 and Powers found buyers at the close at 670. Shivrajpurs were freely offered at 16|10, but Scindias were better at 7|15 on the dividend rumour of annas eight.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept, 15.

Bombay Dyeing 666, 62; 64; 62; 65; 63.
Century 203; 6; 2; 5-10.
Colaba 68;
Crescent 4;
Fazul 268; 69; 70; 68;
Indore 342; 40; 46;
Madhowji 7;
Nagpur 267; 71; 70;
New Great 112; 15; 15-10.
Pearl 145; 46.
Simplex 47;
Swadeshi 2; 3; 5;
Burma 345; 42; 48;
Hydro 130; 29;
Tram 107; 8-2.
Deff. N. 225;
Ord. 24/12; 25/6; 24/12; 25/8;
Bundi 23-8;
Indian 170; 73;
Katni Ord. 151;
Alcock 120.

TEXTILE SECTION	
Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	663-12
Century	205-10
Central India	270-10
Colaba Land	68-2
Crescent	42/8
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	75
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	268-12
Gokak	111/4
Hindustan	1462
Indian Manufg.	1262/8
Indian Bleaching	140
Indore Malwa	346-4
Kastoorchand	7/0
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	133-12
Lakshmi	950
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	48-12
New Great	115-10
Pearl	146-4
Simplex	49-8
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1950
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	60
Swadeshi	205
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1500
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	123-12
Andhra Valley Ord.	1072-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1061/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108-2
Tata Hydro Ordy.	139-4
Broach Electric	7/10
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	100/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	129-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	108/2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/4
Tata Power Pref.	1230
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	120
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14
Bombay Burma Old	348-12
Bombay Burma New	126/4
Bombay Steamer	206/4
Bombay Telephone	56-4
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/14
Bellapur Sugar	120-10
Indian Radio Ordy.	270
Indian Radio Defd.	260
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	18-10
Jupiter Insurance	6-2
Oriental Insurance	1945
Vulcan Insurance	5-4
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7-11
Tata Construction	44-8
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	25-8
Tata Iron & S. Def.	225
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	41-12
Tata Oil	17-12
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	615
Amritsar Patti Ord.	88-12
Dhond Bharamati	74
Gujarat	49
Hoshiarpur Doab	68
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	35
Mymensing Rebate	66
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	50
Sara Sirajgunj	67
Sialkot Narowali	72
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	606-4
Upper Sind Light	62
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	80
Baroda Bank	70-8
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	15-14
Eastern Bank	60
Imperial F.P.	1170
Imperial P.P.	283-12
Union Bank	3/6
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	13-8
Gwalior Cement	51
Indian Cement	177
Katni Cement Ordy.	151-4
Katni Cement Defd.	500
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8
Shahabad Cement	185
Shivrajpur	16-10
United Cement	75

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Daily Weather

EAST: Temperature ranged from 60 to 86 degrees. Weather was mostly cloudy Rainfall:—Jacksonville 1/7 inch.

CENTRAL: Temperatures ranged from 62 to 92 degrees Weather was mostly clear Rainfall:— New Orleans 2/5 inch.

WEST: Temperatures ranged from 54 to 94 degrees Weather was mostly clear.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 14.

Silver Market is steady.
Spot 17-15|16.
Forward 18.

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 14.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/18/3

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 396 Jany. 370; March 367.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A./May (215)—Liverpool May 5.20) Rs. 28 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A./May (215)—New York May (7.63) Rs. 29 at 3.47 13/16 Cross Rate.

LOANS.
London, September 14.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5|3 per cent.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 14.

Expected decision regarding postponement segregation might possibly advance the market but slackening demand for raw. Do. not think it a good time to buy.

Saraswati

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TONE PREVAILS

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Stock Exchange displayed a much better sentiment and most prices appreciated. Outstanding features have been activity in the oil market following a rise in the price of petrol and the strength of gold minings.

Commodity markets were generally better with less pressure to sell all-round. Wheat strengthened on reports of frosts in Argentine. Tin rose considerably higher, helped by continental demand., while the forced liquidation has now been absorbed.

Wall Street, after an irregular opening, advanced rapidly with active business.—Reuter.

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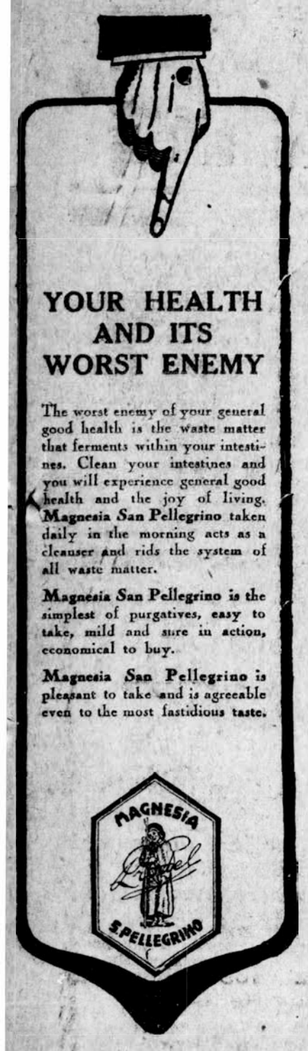

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It is so simple to stop a cold the Vapex way.

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MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, September 15.
B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1|6 3-32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept. Oct. Nov.
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Banks Selling T. T. 1|6 3|32 December Jan.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-18.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 Sept./December
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1/4 January/February.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 382.
Banks Selling T T 380.
Banks Buying T T 378.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 666.
Banks Buying D. D. 676.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 90.
Banks Buying 60 Days 86.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 119.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155|1-4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 65-3|8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.47-7|8 14th instant.
Shanghai|London Closed 15th instant.
Japan|London 1|4 14th instant.
London|Paris 88.85 14th instant
London|Belgium 25.15 14th instant.
London|Switzerland 18.05 14th instant.
London|Italy 67.80 14th instant.
London|Berlin 14.63 14th instant.
London|Holland 8.65 14th instant.
London|Holland 8.65 14th instant.
London|Stockholm 19.52 14th instant.
London|New York 3.48 14th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5:18:4 13th instant; £5:18:3 14th instant.
Silver London Ready £17-5|8 13th instant; £17-15|16 14th instant.
Silver London Forward £17-3|4 13th instant; £18 14th instant.
Silver New York Ready £28 13th instant; £27-7|8 14th instant.
London Discounts 3 mos. 23|32 per cent. 13th instant; 23|32 per cent. 14th instant.
London Discounts 6 mos. 1-5|32 per cent. 13th instant; 1-5|32 per cent. 14th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay. Sept. 15.

	Rs
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	98/7
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	96-11
4 p. c. 1934/37 Loan.	95-16
4 p. c 1960/70 Loan.	78-15
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	99/12
4 p. c 1955/60 Loan.	88-14
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	98/10
5 p. c. 1930/44 Loan.	98-14
5 p. c. 1940/43 Loan.	98-12
5 p. c. 1935 Bonds.	100-6
3 1/4 p. c. 1930/40 Loan.	102-4
3 1/2 p. c. 1933/36 Bonds.	101-10
3 1/2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	104/3
TAX FREES	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	104/10
5 p. c. 1933 Bonds.	101-7
5 p. c. 1932 Bonds.	100-2
3 1/2 p. c. 1935 B. D. L	105-11
STATE LOANS	
5 1/2 p. c. 1938 Mysore	103-8
5 p. c 1955 Mysore	102-0
CORPORATION LOANS.	
Taxable.	
4 p. c B. P. T. 1974	74-0
4 p. c M. Deb. 1974	73-0
5 p. c M. Deb. 1959	89-4
6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-0
6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	103/12

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A. P.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Against average expectation of a reaction in American Cotton, the New York Market closed at a decline of 19 points and response to this weakness, the local market opened at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was utter absence of fresh business but a prominent Bear operator was covering his unprotected short interest. Prices recovered Rs. 2 from the opening level. The market is nervous and uncertain

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 18 points and later on improved 4 points from the opening level and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 219/8. Later on Liverpool was quoted 22 points lower and Broach A./M. declined to Rs. 217. The market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	218/12
Oomra D/J.	196/12
Bengal D/J.	177

SAMPIN QUOTATION
Bombay, Sept. 15.

September	168.90+1.30
December	167.20+1.50
March	173.00—0.30

READY COTTON MARKET
Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Ready Cotton Market at Sewri remained closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of late Seth Jairambhoy of Messrs. Khimji Govindji & Company.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay. Sept. 15.
Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales	Yester day	This year
Khandesh	317	5605
Central India	596	3873
Barsi and Nagar	355	3751
Hyderabad Gaorani		1.444
Berar	1279	8421
Central Provinces	329	1754
Total Oomras	2876	24848
Dholera	270	18175
N.W. Provinces	273	501
Rajputana	6	3363
Sind.Punjab		1273
Broach	83	2527
Coompta & Dharwar	636	10031
Westerns-Northerns	744	12130
Tinnevelley & Cambodia	225	1121
Persian	57	656
American		1543
Egyptian & African	12	3199
Comilla Burma & other sorts		Nil
Total	5242	79367

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 8th Sept.—

In full pressed Bales	Yester- day	This year
Europe	3069	3674
Japan & China	4883	31795
Coast Ports		125
Up-country by Rail		2201
Afloat in harbour Europe		
China & japan		14326
Total	7952	52621

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Yesterday London Market closed at a rise of 5/16d. and the New York prices advanced 1/2 cent. to 28 1/8 but September delivery declined 12 points at 27.93 with an easy tone. The local market ruled quiet on scattered selling.

Ready Silver	56	2	0
Sept. Settlement	56	3	0
October Settlement	56	7	0
Sovereign Ready	18	3	9
Sovereigns October	18	3	6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C.& F. Calcutta:—
Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/- sellers
C.& F. Bombay:—
Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/0-1/2 sellers
C.& F. Karachi:—
Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/0-1/2 sellers

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, September 11.
Demand Bills 3.47-13|16.

LONDON METAL.
London, September 14.

Copper Braziers £45-1|2.
Yellow Metal £39.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14-3|4.
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9-7|16.
Tin English Ingot £154-1|4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 14.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-39|64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-53|64 per cennt.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3|4 per cent.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

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INTERIM BONUS INCREASED.
Ask for particulars.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. *Managers.*

BHAYYAS FOR SESSIONS

CHARGE OF MURDER DURING RIOTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Orders were passed to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, against a number of persons after the hearing of the prosecution case and the lengthy arguments of the defence. They were committed to the Criminal Sessions on the charges of murder, being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing murder and causing grevious hurt.

The accused are eleven Bhayyas, who are alleged to have murdered a Muslim hotel-keeper and caused grievious hurt to four other Muslims including two women. The names of the Bhayyas are:—1. Haribrya Ramta Prasad, 2. Matabdal Dhanal, 3. Birji Shivbalak, 4. Kamrai Parfultrai, 5. Ramnath Prithi, 6. Bhikari Ramsran, 7. Khilari Nandan, 8. Bhudu Sihani, 9. Ramnath Ranjit, 10. Mabej Dhuku, and 11. Mumrai Mavramrai.

PRIMA FACIE CASE

The case was taken up for hearing by the magistrate on August 31 and the hearing continued day after day and the statements of witnesses, cross-examination by the defence counsel and their lengthy addresses ended only to-day, when the Magistrate, finding that the prosecution had established a prima facie case against the accused, committed them to the sessions.

The accused were defended by Messrs. ... R. Gadkari, M. N. Chatrapathi, B.Hirmoria, Navalkar, Pathare, J. T. Parulker, M. J. Goverdhandas and Tarapore while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. J. Manker, police prosecutor. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy watch the proceedings on behalf of the prosecution witnesses.

WAITED TO ASSAULT.

The prosecution case was that on the night of May 18 there was trouble in the China Mill at Sewri. The next morning a groupo of Bhayyas living at Thokersi Wadi collected in front of the mill, waiting to assault some Muslims living in the same wadi in huts. Earlier in the morning, Hasnabi, a Muslim woman living in Thokersi's wadi, was asked by the first accused to take care of herself and her family, as trouble was brewing. On that information the woman went to the ninth accused, who had given shelter to Muslims during the 1929 riots, and asked him if there was any danger to their lives. She was informed by the accused that there was no need of her getting panicky. The accused gave her an assurance that he would protect them, from any assault.

Depending on that assurance the Muslim woman, who lived with her three sons and a daughter-in-law in the Thokersi's wadi with only another family of Muslims amidst Hindus, went back to her hut.

FAMILY INJURED.

At about 8 a.m. the group of bhayyas who had collected in front of the mill and go to the seen and heard to declare their intention of assaulting her husband Zainulla. She, her husband (a lame man) tried to leave their tea-shop in front of the mil land go to the Cement Chawls where there were many other Muslims living. But on their way Zainulla was assaulted by the crowd of Bhayyas who are also said to have assaulted Hasnabi, her two sons and daughter-in-law. All of them were removed to the K E M Hospital by the police who came on the scene later. Zainulla, died in hospital as a result of the injuries he received. The rest were discharged after being treated.

Fifteen days after, all the accused were arrested by the Kalachawki police, on being pointed out by witnesses as the members of the group of Bhayyas who had assaulted them.

Building vigorous young bodies..

wise mothers make HORLICK'S an essential part of their children's diet

IT is extremely important that in their early years children should be given a nourishing diet—one that provides plenty of body-building and energy-giving food. And because of the enervating climate this is all the more necessary.

That's why doctors recommend Horlick's Malted Milk for growing children. Made from fresh full-cream cows' milk combined with all the nourishing elements of malted barley and wheat, Horlick's provides in an easily digested form the essential food elements young people need.

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CALCUTTA

Please send me, free of charge, your leaflet "Horlick's for Children".

Name .....

Address .....

..... No.B.—32

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 15.
Jalavihar, Mernurry, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES
Sept. 16.
British Loyalty, Kent Cochin.
Unicol, Milde, Calcutta.
C/Roubax, Philip, Karachi.

LOADING.
Sept. 15
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Bangalore for Kobe.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Chitra for London.
Steamer Chindwara for Calcutta.
Steamer Kota Radja, for Belawar.

S. S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Unicol:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Unicol, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. British Loyalty:—The A. F. O. Cy's Steamer British Loyalty will sail to-day for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. C/Roubax:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Roubax, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
LONDON, Sept. 14

Fair Rio Coffee (N. 7 quality)
Spot 8.1/4

SOOTHE & CURE YOUR SKIN WITH

ZAM-BUK

SOOTHE pain, prevent blood-poison and ensure rapid healing by promptly applying Zam-Buk to any sudden cut, bruise, burn, insect bite, or other skin trouble or injury.

Zam-Buk is a wonderful antiseptic ointment. It quickly allays soreness, irritation and swelling and, where tissues have been damaged or destroyed, it quickly grows new skin.

Because of its healing power and absolute reliability, Zam-Buk is often spoken of as "A Surgery In A Two-Inch Box." Its unrivalled success is due to the fact that Zam-Buk is a pure, highly-refined ointment compounded from certain rare herbal extracts which soak deep into the tiny pores where fatty salves cannot penetrate. Zam-Buk is guaranteed

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Amongst other troubles for which Zam-Buk is unequalled are fiery eczema, ulcers, itch, poisoned wounds, abscesses, bad legs, ringworm, sore feet, piles, etc. Medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk in handy boxes. Price One Rupee or Rs. 2-4. Full directions enclosed.

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J9

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J10

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RAVINE

Staggering Toll Of Disaster

120 KILLED: 150 INJURED

ORAN, (Algenia) Sept. 15.

One-hundred-and-twenty persons have been killed and 150 injured in a disaster in the region of Tiemcen, to a troop train which was transporting 510 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Foreign Legion.

The terrible disaster was due to rain causing the track to collapse, and the wreckage of thirtyone coaches now lies in a heap of indescribable chaos at the bottom of a ravine, into which the train crashed.

RELIEF DIFFICULTY

Relief parties have been sent from a neighbouring village and the railway company's representatives are also on the spot but as the disaster has occurred in an inaccessible part of the desert, the means of communication are limited and effective assistance difficult to organise. One of the two officers commanding the detachment has been killed.

Tiemcen is the headquarters of the Legion.

MIGHT AND MUSCLE

—:o:—

Young Germany To Go In For Physical Training

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin.—Government have launched a new project for the physical training of Germany's youngsters on a national basis, apart from the influence of party politics. The step is bound to be watched closely by France for signs of inclusion of military training in the curriculum. but according to a German Government spokesman, the plan is directed more against the efforts of radical political organisations to get children under their control The organisation of the scheme is entrusted to General von Stuelpnagel a former Commanding General at Dresden.—Reuter.

PEACE AMIDST WAR DIN

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Negotiations in connection with the stoppage in the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry were continued in Manchester all day by a sub-committee representing both sides. Discussions simultaneously proceeded in connection with the employers' notice of a cut in spinners' wages by 2s. 9d in the pound which has now been postponed. Cardroom workers' ballot on the proposed reduction, announced, to-day, showed an overwhelming majority in favour of ceasing work if the reduction was enforced.

FILM MAGNATE CLIMBS DOWN

—:o:—

Apologises To Star

HOLLYWOOD. Sept. 14.

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the film producer, has offered an apology to the film star, Mr. Ronald Colman, who is claiming 2,000,000 dollars against the Goldwyn Productions for alleged libel.

Mr. Colman, who has been working under a contract with Goldwyn's, complains that a statement made by them to the newspapers cast aspersions on his character and acting ability. —Reuter.

Diwan Ramchand Kapoor who is serving his sentence in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement has been recently transferred to Dehra Dun Jail, on account of his ill-health. His weight has decreased. He has been kept with Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 'A' Class.

HIS "GREAT IDEA"

Gorgouloff's Dying Wish For A Posthumous Son

PARIS, Sept. 14.

Gorgouloff, the assassin of President Doumer, died on the guillotine this morning with a message on his lips asking his wife, who is shortly to become a mother to forgive him.

He added that he hoped that the child would be a boy who would follow his great "idea."

He did not want him to be a Bolshevist.

Crowds gathered outside the prison during the night. Gorgouloff was brought outside the prison gates in a horse-drawn van, from which his huge form stumbled out dazed and moaning. The roll of drums added to the drama of the scene.

When the execution was over, the public prosecutor bowed and declared solemnly: "Justice has been done."—Reuter.

REBUILDING EASTERN EUROPE

Britain Vetoes Money Aid Scheme

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Stresa.—The British representative, addressing the conference on the reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe yesterday announced the opposition of Britain to the proposal for financial aid for these distressed countries, submitted by the French, Italian and German delegates.

Britain will not participate in the proposal, should it be adopted by the conference, which is now considered unlikely. The Dutch delegate supported Britain. The British delegation is utterly opposed to any idea of a contribution to a common fund for assistance and especially to the conditions under which the French, Italians and Germans suggest that the contributions of each country should be fixed.—Reuter.

GERMAN BANK RATE TO BE CUT

BERLIN, Sept 14

Reduction in the Reichsbank discount rate from five to four per cent. is foreshadowed.—Reuter's Special.

SPARE YOUR SELF

TOO COSTLY A SACRIFICE

American Appeal To Mahatma

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Mr. Sailendranath Ghose President of the National Congress of America, has cabled to Mahatma Gandhi, beseeching him to abandon his decision to fast. He says: "India and her friends all the world over value your life and voice too dearly for such a costly sacrifice."—Reuter.

RISE TO THE OCCASION!

Muslim Leader's Fervent Appeal To Depressed Classes

MADRAS, September 13.

In connection with Mr. Gandhi's decision to fast himself to death unless the communal award was altered in respect of separate electorates for the depressed classes, Mr. Yakub Hussain Sait in the course of a statement says:—

"Let, us, however, hope that the need will not arise for putting into execution the supreme sacrifice that Mahatmaji is ready to offer at the alter of Indian Nationality. I am sure the depressed classes will rise equal to the occasion and will demonstrate that they are capable of nobler feeling than the so-called higher castes so far given them credit for. The giving up of separate electorates by the depressed classes will not only save Mahatmaji's life, but it will also serve as an object lesson to the Sikh community."

NOBLE SACRIFICE.

Concluding Mr. Yakub Hassan says: "I appeal to my co-religionists to treat Gandhiji's offer of himself as a sacrifice with that amount of respect and consideration that its nobility deserves and demands. Any disrespectful belittling of it on the part of a section will only cause resentment to and estrangement of another section, by no means small, who continue to regard Mahatmaji with the same respect and devotion that they used to show him when he was placed at the head of the Khilafat Movement by the willing consent of the whole community only a decade ago.—A.P.

TO SAVE MAHATMA

Depressed Class Leaders Leave For Bombay

AHMEDABAD. Sept. 15.

Messrs. Kshavji, Doudhabhai and Tulsidas, three local leaders of the Depressed Classes, left last night for Bombay to see Dr. Ambedkar and try to persuade him to change his views so as to enable Mahatma Gandhi to give up his determination to fast unto death.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, member Servants of India Society, also left last night from Dohad to see Dr. Ambedkar for the same purpose.

Mr. Kikabhai, another local leader of the Depressed Classes has written a letter to Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail imploring him to give up his determination in the interests of the Depressed Classes.

A public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held tomorrow to consider the situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's intended fast.—A. P.

The seat of Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation has been declared vacant by Government.—A.P.

Hold R. T. C. In India

SIR P. C. RAY SUGGESTS WAY OUT

Release To Precede Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast to death, Sir P. C. Ray suggested that "a solution of this serious problem seems to me to lie in the adoption of a course which would be alike honourable to both the parties concerned.

The Government may not lose in prestige and the Congress party as represented by Gandhiji may not feel in any way humiliated, if a round table conference is held in India.

All the prominent political leaders, who are in jails should necessarily be released, and representatives of the so-called depressed classes also should be invited. There ought to be a straight heart-to-heart talk over the matter, and I feel confident that a "modus vivendi" will easily be arrived at.

Pandit Malaviya has already extended the olive branch and I trust his efforts towards an amicable settlement will be crowned with success."—A.P.

MAHATMA'S "DANGEROUS RESOLVE"

"Islam Forbids Self-immolation"

KARACHI, September 15.

Interviewed by the Asociated Press Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., President-elect of the forthcoming All-India Khilafat Conference said: "It is most shocking to hear about the Mahatma's dangerous resolve to fast himself to death in order to inflict joint electorate upon the depressed classes. There can be no doubt of the fears expressed by him that the Hindu community is threatened with disruption sooner or later. The fundamental cause of it, in my opinion, is not the provision of separate electorate but the existence and continuance of the caste system. The whole world would have applauded the Mahatma in his resolve to elevate depressed classes if he declared a fast with a view to effect the abolition of the caste system.

I may also add that Islam forbids such methods of self-immolation whatever the motives. Islam forbids unjust violence not only to others but even to one's own self. I will be very happy if an amicable settlement is arrived at between the two sections of the Hindu community on the basis of joint electorates but let me state frankly that the ultimate disruption of the Hindu society in irreconcileable divisions is only a question of time, if sincere efforts were not made to penalise caste system or at least radically to modify it so as to make it consistent with modern ideas of democracy, justice and brotherhood.—A.P.

EXTEND TIME LIMIT

Jamshed Mehta's Appeal To Mahatmaji

KARACHI. Sept. 15.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, has telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—

"Without entering into the merits of your decision, let me urge that one week's time given by you, is not fair to yourself, or to the country, or to leaders of the depressed classes or to other workers, to bring round the parties concerned; I earnestly urge upon you to give at least eight weeks."—A. P.

HANDS OFF MANCHURIA

NANKING'S PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE ACTION

NANKING, Sept. 15.

Simultaneously with the Japanese official announcement of recognition of the Manchukuo, the National Government of China has protested to London, Paris, the Washington, Rome and Geneva that Japan is violating the Chinese territorial and administrative sovereignty, and that she demands immediate international action to deal with the situation.—Reuter

CHANGCHUN, Sept 15

Japan has signed a treaty recognising the autonomous state of Manchukuo.

JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO

Text Of Protocol

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following is the translated text of the Protocol entered into between Japan and Manchukuo:—

Whereas Japan has recognised the fact that Manchukuo, in accordance with the free will of its inhabitants, has organised and established itself as an independent state; and whereas Manchukuo has declared its intention of abiding by all international engagements entered into by China in so far as they are applicable to Manchukuo.

Now the Government of Japan and Manchukuo have, for the purpose of establishing a perpetual relationship of good neighbourhood between Japan and Manchukuo, each agreed to respect all territorial rights of the other, and also in order to secure the peace of the Far East, agreed as follows:—

(1) Manchukuo shall confirm and respect, in so far as no agreement to the contrary shall be made between Japan and Manchukuo in the future, all rights and interests possessed by Japan or her subjects within the territory of Manchukuo by virtue of Sino-Japanese Treaties, agreements or other arrangements or Sino-Japanese contracts, private as well as public;

(2) Japan and Manchukuo, recognising that any threat to the territory or to the peace and order of the High Contracting Parties constitutes at the same time a threat to the safety and existence of the other, agree to co-operate in the maintenance of their national security; it being understood that such Japanese forces as may be necessary for this purpose shall be stationed in Manchukuo.

The present protocol shall come into effect from the date of its signature. It has been drawn up in Japanese and Chinese, two identical copies being made in each language. Should any difference arise in regard to interpretation between the Japanese and the Chinese texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.—A. P.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF ZILA SCHOOL

Bar Association's Protest

NOAKHALI, Sept. 11.

The members of the Noakhali Criminal Bar Association have adopted a resolution, protesting against the contemplated abolition of the local R. K. Zilla School on the ground that such a course is likely to retard the progress of education.—A. P.

Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The special Branch of the Calcutta Police searched to-day half a dozen houses in North Calcutta and arrested four youths including students.

It is reported that the searches were in connection with the recent seizure of Congress leaflets.—A. P.

Debt To U. S.

PAYMENTS OF THREE COUNTRIES POSTPONED

Estonia, Latvia And Poland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15

The fact that only Estonia, Latvia and Poland have hitherto filed notices of their intention to postpone payments of debt to the United States, has been announced by the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Ogden Mills reminding that all debtors who desire to exercise the postponement privilege must notify the United States Government before the night of September 15, in accordance with the terms of their debt agreements.

He adds that the debt payments of the three countries mentioned, totalling 1,252,000 dollars, due on December 15, in be postponed for two years, in the meantime bearing interest at 3½ per cent payable every six months.

DE VARLERA TO VISIT LONDON

Final Interview With Mr. Thomas

DUBLIN, Sept. 15

It is understood that President De Valera will probably visit London at the end of the week en route to Geneva for a final interview with Mr. Thomas on the question of international arbitration.—Reuter.

ON THE HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14.

Victoria is now on the high road to economic recovery. By widening the basis of inometax and inreasing charges for various services, Government hopes to reduce the budget deficit by £590,000.

It is now hoped that the deficit will not exceed £851,000.—Reuter.

DUTCH SHIPPING STRIKE OFF

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14.

The general shipping strike, which has been in swing for the past fortnight, has been declared off from to-morrow as the outcome of the meeting representing both the sides.

The existing wage rates will be maintained for the periods of a month to 6 months according to the line concerned, and both sides will approach Government with a view to solving the employment question.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL IMPROVES

SALZBURG, Sept. 14.

The condition of Mr. Winston Churchill, who is suffering from paratyphoid, continues to improve. His general condition is excellent.—Reuter.

FAMOUS DOCTOR DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 14.

One of the world's leading gynaecologists, Sir Henry Simson died in London to-day.

He attended at the birth of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. He married the actress Lena Ashwell and closely interested himself in theatrical productions.—Reuter.

MUTINY OFFICER

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The death has occurred of Mr Henry Goschen, an officer of the East India Company, during the Mutiny, and father of Sir Henry Goschen.—Reuter.

Taxi, Boat And Plane All In One

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LONDON. Sept. 14.

An important extension of the scope of the Royal Air Force is marked by the advent of the "Cloud" Amphibian aircraft. These aircraft can operate on land, water and air. With the wheels wound down into position, the aircraft can take off an ordinary land aerodrome and when the pilot has wound the wheels up into position at the sides of the boat the hull can alight on water.

When taken ashore, the machine can taxi to slipway and the wheels having been wound down, can taxi up slipway without further preparation. The latter, from the operational point of view, represents a great advance.

The machines can cruise at 100 miles per hour with a top speed at 120 miles an hour. Endurance with full load is four hours.—B. O. W.

"AMERICAN NURSE" MISSING

Anxiety Over Overdue Plane

ROME, Sept. 14.

Expectations of the arrival of the trans-atlantic monoplane, "American Nurse" which left New York at 16-16 a. m. on Athen to fly non-stop to Rome, have been disappointed and have given place to anxiety, as she is now overdue and there is no news of her whereabouts.

It is suggested that the earlier report that she was sighted in Sardinia at 9 p. m. is due to a mistaken identity.

The Air Minister, General Balbo and other notables, who assembled at the aerodrome to witness her arrival, returned home. Dr. Ulbrich, Dr. Piscuill and Miss Edna Newscomer are the pilot and passengers of the missing plane.—Reuter.

CHILE REBELS DIVIDED

Air Officer Flees: New Cabinet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 14.

Following dissensions to-day among the new leaders, who came into power yesterday. Air Commandant Marino, who ejected President Davila from the office yesterday by threatening to bomb his palace if he did not resign, has now fled from the Capital.

Commander-in-Chief. General Blanche, assumed control and summoned President Davila to a conference the result of which is not known; but it is officially stated that the country is quiet and a new cabinet has been formed, including three of the former ministers.—Reuter.

CUNARD LINER

LONDON, Sept. 14.

It is understood that conversations regarding the possible resumption of work on the new 74,000-ton Cunard liner at Clydebank took place yesterday and to-day between Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade and Sir Thomas Royden, a director of the Cunard Company, at the home of the latter, Tillypronse House, in Aberdeenshire. Meanwhile a regular meeting was held at Liverpool of the other directors of the Cunard Company. Two Ministers left for London to-day.—B.O.W.

INDIANS' HOCKEY WIN

VIENNA. Sept. 14.

The Indian hockey team beat Austria by six goals to one. The scorers were Dhyan Chand (two), Khular Singh (two), Sullivan and Carr.—Reuter's Special.

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